

SEPTEMBER, 1907

THE **ELECTRICAL WORKER** OFFICIAL JOURNAL INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

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Editorial.

Labor's Work For The
General Welfare.

The Telegraphers.

Labor Day Greeting
and Warning.



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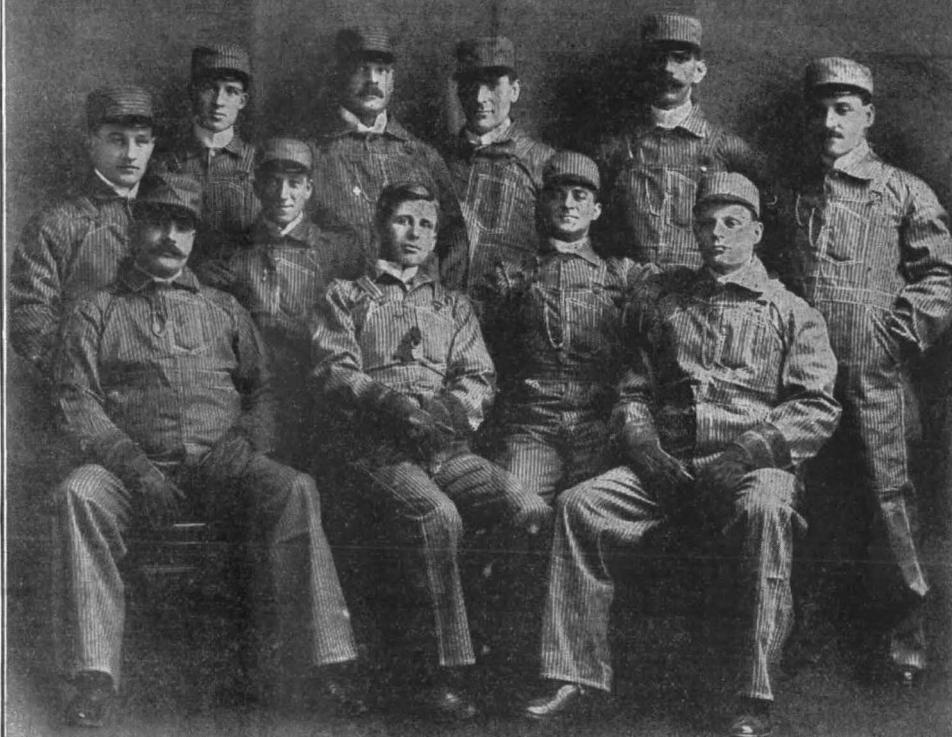
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Winnipeg, Man., April 26, 1907.

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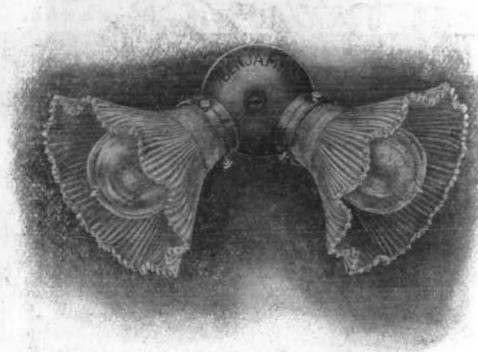
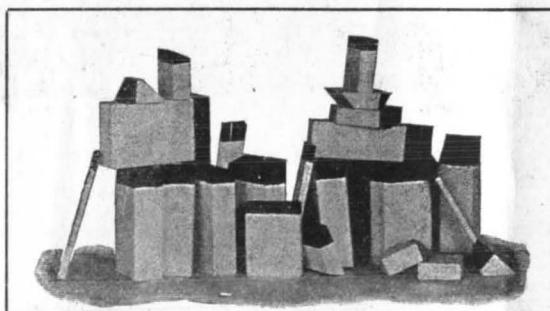
"HEADLIGHT" overalls certainly made a great hit in this town last night! The committee in charge of the Annual Ball B. of L. F. & E. wore complete suits of "HEADLIGHTS" as their ball-costumes.

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Yours truly,

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Advance Advocate Magazine of the

It will be gratifying to all labor and its friends to learn that
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willing workers. Eight hours today, less hours if need be for the

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granted an eight-hour work day.

of peace, prosperity and contentment throughout the industrial
Brotherhood Locomotive and Engineer's Magazine, July 1st, 1907.

employed in these great profit-sharing industries in which now an

Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, July 1st, 1907.

the great plant of Hamilton Carhartt, of Detroit, is not only a union
on an eight-hour work day basis.

American Federationist, Samuel Gompers, Editor, July 1st, 1907.

manufacturing overalls as planned at its very inception.

prevailed throughout.

business on a co-operative profit-sharing basis where my employees,
in the stock of our Company and thus share in the profit of the

eight-hour work day, which means higher wages, more work for
morrow.

Yours respectfully,

Hamilton Carhartt

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THE

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of the

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SPRINGFIELD, ILL., SEPTEMBER, 1907

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\$1 per year in advance

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 3, FIRST DISTRICT.

TO the Officers and Members of the Local Unions of District Council No. 3.

Brothers: The following report of my movements from July 26 to August 26, inclusive is submitted for your consideration.

July 26-27. In York, Pa., assisting No. 469 over difficulty with the York Tel. and Tel. Company.

July 28. Shamokin, Pa., visiting the brothers of No. 263, and advising with them over local situation. This Local is in poor shape and needs assistance.

July 29-30-31. Williamsport, Pa., on organization for No. 239.

August 1-2. Lock Haven, Pa., and Williamsport, Pa. Special meeting and smoker of No. 239 on Thursday August 2d. The brothers enjoyed a pleasant evening, with very good results. No. 239 securing a number of applications.

August 3-5-6-7. Philadelphia, Pa., adjusting matters of reports and per capita in the strike district.

August 8. Camden, N. J., and vicinity.
August 9-10. Philadelphia, Pa.

August 12. Trenton, N. J.

August 13-14. Philadelphia, Pa.

August 15-16-17. Allentown, Pa., organization work for No. 366.

August 18. Philadelphia, Pa. Meeting of Conference Committee of Locals Nos. 21, 29, 210, 287, 299, 313.

August 19-20-21-22-23. Allentown, Pa.

August 24-25. Philadelphia, Pa. Meeting of the Executive Board of the District Council.

August 26. Easton, Pa. Meeting of the Easton Central Labor Union.

During the month just passed, I have visited Locals Nos. 469, 366, 263, 239, 21, 287, 98, 299 and 91. Several Central Labor Unions, and Railroad Unions.

Regarding the strike on against the Philadelphia Bell Tel. Co. and the D. & A. T. & T. Co., this strike is still on, and the territory covered comprises the cities of Philadelphia, Pa., Trenton, Camden and Atlantic City, N. J., and Wilmington, Del.; and the country between these cities and for a radius of 20 miles around each of them. At the meeting of the Conference Committee of the six Locals involved, held August 18, in Philadelphia,

it was unanimously decided to continue this strike until such time as the Company receded from its unfair stand, and offered some acceptable terms of settlement, either locally or to the G. O. All Locals are asked to co-operate with us in keeping members of the I. B. from floating this way.

The Lockout against the Building Trades of Washington, D. C., in which No. 26 is involved, has assumed serious proportions. The city has evidently been selected by the National Contractors Association as one of the battle grounds for the Open Shop. A large meeting of the International Officers of the various building trades, including the Bricklayers, was held recently in Washington, and the unanimous decision made to fight the issue to the finish, and the full support of all building trades pledged. All Inside Wiremen are requested to pass Washington, D. C., without stopping, and to disregard all advertisements for men from that city.

There is a strong possibility of trouble in Philadelphia, Pa., in the jurisdiction of Local No. 98, and all Inside Wiremen are requested to stay away until notified of the successful inauguration of the increased wage scale and new working rules on Sept. 1st next. A successful outcome is assured if the above request is heeded.

The strike in Easton, Pa., of No. 91, against the Easton Transit Company is still unsettled, but a possible settlement is under way. This Company is now advertising for men in the newspapers of the big cities.

The attention of the brothers of District Councils Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5 of the First District is particularly called to the above difficulties and they are urgently requested to notify all members and keep men away pending adjustment.

The work of organization is proceeding fairly well, considering the handicap against us, caused by the trouble in the territory of the District Council during the past 18 months. I would urge the Locals to arrange for special open meetings or smokers at frequent intervals, as this will help greatly. Notify Secretary-Treasurer Dickson or myself, and if we

cannot arrange to be with you, one of the District Vice Presidents will come, and give you their best assistance pending a longer stay of the District Organizer in your turn.

Let us all do our best now, realizing that the I. B. is now fighting in many

cities for a betterment of conditions, and that in order to make this fight successful, we must all face the common enemy and present a united front.

Fraternally,

H. W. POTTER,
P. D. C. 3, 1.

LABOR DAY GREETING AND WARNING.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

LABOR Day, 1907, we greet thee with hearts aglow, aglow with the fervor of enthusiasm of battles waged, suffering borne, and glorious victories achieved for humanity. Proud of our history, more determined than ever to press to triumph the inspiring hopes and ennobling aspirations of the manhood in the organized labor movement of our time. Labor Day, the one day in the year specially devoted to the great cause represented by organized labor of America. There are a number of holidays in the year, each typifying some great cause, some great principle, some great achievement, and of all of which we are justly proud. They typify the advance of the people of our country on the road to national life, independence, and progress. July 4th, Independence Day, is especially celebrated because of this fact, and not only because it is the anniversary day of the birth of a new nation, but also, and particularly, because it accentuates the fact that on that day a century and a third ago there was given to the world a new definition, a new declaration, of the rights of man.

In our country we celebrate not only Independence Day, but also several other days. They all mark crises of our national progress, our appreciation of the accomplishments of those who have gone before, those who have made the life of today better worth living. Yet, after all is said and done in connection with the days we celebrate in our country as national, state, or local holidays, they nearly all represent in some form the spirit and thought of military contest, conquest, or achievement. It is not our purpose in the slightest to detract from the glory or the greatness of any of the holidays which we annually celebrate; they are the reminder of great events in the march of our national and general progress.

But there is one day in the whole year dedicated to the great underlying principle which is represented in our day and time by organized labor. The first Monday in September of each recurring year has by custom, and for some time by law, been designated as Labor Day, the day of all the days in the calendar of the year devoted and consecrated to the great, holy and noble cause of Labor's uplift.

This day, Labor Day, is the first recognition, not only on the part of Labor itself, but of the people—society at large—that a debt of obligation is due to the toilers, the wealth producers of the world. It is a day set apart from all other days of the year, predicated upon the idea of the obligation which the people and society owe labor.

Apart entirely from the idea and motive to write in tribute to Labor Day, we are prompted to call attention to the peculiar purpose and characteristics of Labor Day because in one of our largest industrial cities an organization recently decided to abandon the Labor Day parade and demonstration. It is not necessary to give all the reasons advanced for the course; the principal one will suffice. It declared that "it would be better for organized labor to save the money involved in a Labor Day parade and demonstration and utilize it as a fund to meet any attack of the employers."

That large funds, defensive or otherwise, for Labor are desirable and necessary no thinker or observer will dispute.

As a matter of fact, those who have observed or thought at all in connection with our movement will understand how often and earnestly we have pleaded for the creation by Labor of the largest and best available defense fund. A fund is necessary which will place Labor in the position to successfully resist any encroachment upon its rights and its interests; to provide the means with which to enforce its increasing demand upon modern society for justice and right; a fund, with the spirit behind it, which shall make Labor's position impregnable, and ensure its advance despite every obstacle. But it is with the defense fund and particularly with the spirit of labor that our movement must be most concerned.

From our earliest connection with the trade union movement we have urged upon our fellow-workers the necessity of organization first, and after organization the creation of funds and the payment of benefits, because we realized how important these factors are in the industrial struggle for better coditions. So far as has been in our power, we have not only advocated, but have aided in the enactment of them as permanent features of many of our trade unions.

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

But in advocating the necessity of creating large defense funds, sight has never been lost for a moment of this most essential fact, that the "spirit of unionism," willingness to bear burdens, to make temporary sacrifice, for the sake of solidarity and brotherhood, the willingness to help bear others' burdens, the aspiration to aid others to a better and a higher life, are the necessary qualities for a healthy and permanent advance of Labor's cause.

The mistaken course suggested by our friends in the city above referred to is not new. It was urged a few years ago by an out-of-date, disgruntled labor man at Pittsburg, who was chagrined at witnessing a magnificent Labor Day parade and mass meeting in that city. He, too, bewailed the "awful expense" involved in Labor Day parades and demonstrations. We then, as now, took occasion to recall to the minds of our fellow-unionists every where the necessity of checking a course not only unwise, but positively injurious to the very cause of organized labor.

The wage-earners, particularly the organized trade union movement, may well look to it that Labor Day may be maintained in its best sense and with its distinctive characteristics of demonstration and power.

Labor demonstrations on Labor Day are in themselves a protest against wrong, and an agitation for the right.

Labor Day without demonstration, parades and meetings, will, as sure as the sun rises and sets, lose its distinctive characteristic and simply become a holiday for jollification, without other purpose, design or result.

Already we find social and fraternal associations, and those with a speculative turn of mind, alluring the wage-earners from Labor Day parades and demonstrations to outings, picnics, and excursions, gotten up purely for private profit; and particularly is this true in such places where parades and demonstrations by labor have been even temporarily abandoned.

Let organized labor abandon Labor Day as a distinctive day, with its parades, demonstrations, meetings, addresses and social features, and its individuality may be lost forever.

It is true that some expense is involved in a bona fide labor celebration of Labor Day. But what is that expense compared with the wonderful advantages secured in riveting the attention of the world, friends, and opponents alike, upon the great cause for which labor stands?

Incident to organized labor's Labor Day celebrations, weeks in advance the newspapers of every city throughout the country publish the actions and doings of labor; the hopes and aspirations of the organized labor movement.

On Labor Day itself, and for days after, special features, editorials, are conspicuous in the daily press and magazines.

The day before Labor Day, Sunday, ministers of the Gospel of all denominations usually make the theme of labor and the significance of Labor Day the text of their sermons. Is it likely that if the distinctive character of Labor Day were to be abandoned that the cause of labor would receive the same attention from the public, the press, and the pulpit.

As the marching hosts of Labor pass by with their banners unfurled floating to the breezes, they stir the hearts of union men to more firmly cling to the convictions and the faith that is within them, they remind them of the holiness and nobility of their cause. The banners, mottoes, and slogans of Labor fling defiance to our opponents and encourage the unorganized to make common cause in union with their fellow-workmen.

Labor Day demonstrations quicken the conscience of those inclined to the wrong and create a healthier public opinion for the great cause for which Labor stands.

As the workers organize and show strength of their numbers and the unity of their purposes, by their Labor Day parades, demonstrations, meetings, addresses, and innocent pleasures, they command the attention, respect, and confidence of our fellow-workers, and in the last analysis, of all the people.

The educational influence and impression made on Labor Day will be measured by the earnestness and devotion with which that day is observed by the organized wage-earners of our country.

Once Labor Day is diverted from its true, distinctive characteristic, devoted simply to meetings, or solely social features, then gradually in time the meetings will be discontinued, and Labor Day will gradually, but surely, as a Labor holiday, disappear forever.

With greater steadfastness and intelligence, our fellow-workers manifest their pride in the struggles and achievements of both the past and present; with greater confidence and devotion are they determined to struggle on for the triumph of their hopes for the future.

The labor movement of our time owes it to the future that the inherent purposes and principles of our cause be upheld and maintained with constantly increasing intensity. In line therewith nothing is more important than the one day in the year secured by labor, for labor, and for all the people—Labor Day—shall be celebrated in the best and most effective manner; in larger numbers and with a deeper resolve to work on for the day of Labor's disenthralment from every vestige of wrong and injustice, for the attainment of a higher and better life, and the establishment of the universal brotherhood of man.

STRIKING TELEGRAPHERS GREATLY ENCOURAGED.

Will Accept Real Arbitration.

PRÉSIDENT S. J. Small, of the Telegraphers' Union, who has arrived from Chicago, opposes immediate arbitration of the strike. In a speech at Everett Hall he urges the operators to wait until the companies come to terms. He believes that the strike must go on for weeks. He declares that in the West the companies are seriously crippled.

President Small is backed up by Mrs. J. Phelps Stokes, who told the meeting that if the men hold out they will win. She added that the telegraphers have the backing of the whole city and that necessary funds will be supplied.

In his speech President Small said:

"I know you will win all your demands in this fight, for you are in the right. You can stick for two months, even without money. There are thousands of workers who will share their humble fare with you if necessary. You've got to win! The whole city is with you, the whole country ready to back you up, for the right is on your side."

"This strike is an outburst of twenty-four years of pent-up feeling," cried President Small. "Not 2 per cent of the 95 per cent now on strike will return to work until the strike is settled in our favor.

"You have read that my coming means arbitration. You are ready and willing to arbitrate if assured the right sort of arbitration, but until that is assured we must make a firm fight."

"Stick, stick, stick!" was the cry from all parts of the hall.

The strikers have discovered a cleverly laid scheme of the Postal officials to cause a stampede of twenty-five old operators back to work. The men were offered permanent high salaries for their strike-breaking service. The failure of the stampede was assured by the discovery of the plan, but as a precaution a double line of pickets has been drawn around the Postal main office on Broadway.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters, in his sermon yesterday, reviewed the situation and declared that the men's demands should appeal to the American sense of justice.

The strike situation of the commercial telegraphers is entirely satisfactory. Gains are being made by the unionists and the arbitrary and obstinate companies are in worse shape now than when the strike began. The man who quit at Fort Erie and joined the strikers had been working day and night and such a pace cannot be kept up long.

The August issue of the Railroad Telegrapher says in its headlines: "The strikers are standing firm and success seems certain. Members of O. R. T. will assist strikers financially." And in its editorial comment it says:

"The present strike has resulted in the most complete tie-up of business that has probably ever occurred in any particular line or calling. The business of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies is practically at a complete standstill, as they have not been able to secure scabs in numbers that have proven of any particular benefit, and the strikers have remained firm in all sections of the country. Those who are in a position to know estimate that there are considerably less than five percent of the original force at work, including students from telegraph schools, check boys who barely know the alphabet and all others."

The following from the Central Union News of Jacksonville, Fla., presents the Southern view:

"From all over the country comes the report that the Commercial Telegraphers are gaining their fight. The Western Union and Postal companies are spreading the report daily that they have all the men that they can handle, and are putting up a great bluff that they are unable to place any of the returning strikers, but in rebuttal of this information the boys produce evidence to the contrary that is undeniably true. None of the daily papers are flush with telegraphic views, and most of them are resorting to the scissors route for information. The union men are, so far as we can learn, standing out firmly and manfully, and they deserve to win. The sympathy of the nation is with them, and there is every hope of success."

"The local situation remains unchanged—unless we include the fact that many messages intrusted to the two telegraph companies are being mailed to their destination, the sender being warned of possible delays."

"All the operators, with but one exception in Jacksonville, are out to remain out just so long as the two telegraph companies retain their leather spectacles, and they are receiving the hearty support of the citizens generally."

"Public sentiment is entirely with the strikers, and all organized labor stands ready and willing to render such aid as may be required."

"A committee from the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors waited on the striking telegraphers at their regular Sunday afternoon meeting, and proffered their

financial and moral support to aid the telegraphers in their fight for shorter hours and a living salary.

"The telegraphers feel very much encouraged at receiving the support of this powerful organization, and are continuing the fight with renewed energy and determination. They have not yet exhausted their own resources, and until this is done, they will not call upon their outside friends for aid. The feeling that they have such powerful ones is a very comfortable one nevertheless."

President S. J. Small said in New York on Monday:

"Conditions are 50 per cent more favorable to the strikers than they were last Monday. Any proposal for arbitration must come from the companies. You may say this is a fight to a finish. The watchword is 'stick.' We are solid in every part of the country. From every side comes encouragement. We are financially able to make a long fight. We ask no quarter."

"I repeat that those who are working are on the verge of collapse. They have been up night and day and the demands on them are more than any human being can stand, the Western Union abolished the double pay system today. One half of the force working last week failed to report after being paid on Friday. Yesterday and today every chief operator and higher official was working at the key at No. 195 Broadway.

"By the end of the week, unless a settlement is made, the telegraph systems of the country will positively be out of commission and I assure you that this is no idle boast."

In Buffalo the strikers are standing firm and confident of victory. Their demands are not unreasonable and by adhering to their watchword, "stick," they are bound to win.

The Commercial Telegraphers will hold a grand benefit ball in German-American Hall tonight, the receipts to be added to the strike fund.

GOOD MEN, TRUE MEN AND SQUARE MEN.

BY STUART REID.

HE'S a good fellow—a damned good fellow—doesn't have an enemy in the world."

One of a group of young fellows sitting in the office of a hotel in Hartford the other day speaking of another fellow, described him as quoted above. Others in the group acquiesced, and strange as it may seem, I immediately placed the subject of the conversation as a man of little worth and small consequence.

How often do some of us wish we might be one of those right good fellows. How often do we imagine it could be great to be able to say truly, I do not have an enemy in the world. The wish and the imagination is vain. It is impossible to be a man and a right good fellow without an enemy in the world.

When I was a young chap I was greatly grieved on a never to be forgotten occasion, to learn that another chap had been saying things about me; things not at all complimentary. To a venerable father in Israel I carried my grief, and although I left him with rudely shattered ideals, my burden was not lightened, but I carried convictions that have never left me; convictions that have, to a great extent, molded my character.

My old friend had traveled in many lands; had seen life in many of its phases and had made a study of human nature. His hair was whitened by the frosts of many winters and his mortal coil was nearly wound.

He listened patiently to my tale and the light of life seemed to rekindle in his faded eyes. He said: "My boy, show me a man without an enemy in the world and I'll show you in him a man who can never be accused of having a conviction. Show me a man without an enemy in the world and I'll show you one who, if he has convictions or opinions, does not have courage to declare them. Show me a man without an enemy in the world and I'll show you a fool or a coward.

"Don't worry because everybody does not agree with you. Don't be grieved because someone has said uncomplimentary or maybe nasty things about you. You will often have positively the right end of the argument and yet find people who will not only disagree with you, but may think and publicly declare you a know-nothing. You may be doing the right thing and living the proper life and at that find someone who will say unkind and nasty things about you.

"If you are without convictions or courage to express them, if you have any, you will probably crawl through life tranquilly. People may speak of you as a right good fellow, but that will positively be the best that can be said of you in life, and men of courage, if asked to write your epitaph will be forced to inscribe on your tomb: Here lies a harmless nonentity.

"If you do the right thing, the fellow who is doing the other and wrong thing

may rail at you and in all probability question the honesty of your motives. If you are living the proper life, the fellow who is living the improper life may assail you because your life is a reproach to him.

"You can never be regarded as a good fellow by everybody and retain your self-respect and manhood. The moment you dare take issue with many people, no matter how just your issue may be, that moment you cease to be a good fellow to them and their vituperation must not surprise you. If you are determined to be a good fellow with everybody you will have to coincide with the fellow who may be with you at all times. You will agree with him that the other fellow is odorous, and when you meet the odorous one you will have to agree with him that the fellow called him that is all wrong. You will have to be a Mr. Face About Both Ways. Men will then regard you justly as a nincompoop. Such a man will never be able to say: *Veni, vidi, vici.*

"If you are absolutely determined to be a good fellow with everybody you will have to be a crook with the crook, and if you train with the crook to an extent you will never be able to hide your crookedness. If a crook, you cannot expect to be thought a good fellow by the honest, and to the crook the honest man is a greenie. If you must be a good fellow with everybody you will be a hypocrite, knave, coward or fool.

"Rest assured of this my boy: Just as sure as you have convictions and courage to express them you will find antagonists who will cease to regard you as a good fellow. Just as long as you dare to do right you will be a reproach to the fellow who does wrong and to him you will be anything but a good fellow.

"I have lived three score years and ten. I am not able to say I do not have an enemy in the world. I would die realizing that my life had been a failure if I could. I have made enemies that I would have been glad to call friends, and I have had people say nasty things about me the saying of which established my reputation as an honest man with people whose good opinion I valued. It is not good policy to make enemies, it is not pleasant to have people talk ill of you, but I'd rather be talked ill of for doing right than to be talked well of for wrong doing.

"Now that my life's sun is almost set and the shadows of death are encompassing me fast, I tell you, my boy, after all, it pays to be a man, and it is an utter impossibility to be a man and at the same time a good fellow without an enemy in the world.

"My boy, have convictions. A man without convictions is a poor creature. Dare to express your convictions; a man is a coward who suppresses his honest convictions. Be a man, that's all."

My old friend died many years ago, and the same frosts that whitened his hair are beginning to silver mine. Like him, I have had many unkind, uncomplimentary and even nasty things said about me, but his words have clung to me through life and his advice will, I trust, save my children the humiliation of having my fellowmen write on my tomb the epitaph: A harmless nonentity.

The boys in our movement often grow weary because unkind things are said about them when they are doing the very best they can. They often get angry and quit because hard, consistent, honest effort is rewarded with vilification and vituperation. Don't grow weary, don't quit. Keep a-going. It pays.

Don't be over-anxious to be regarded as a good fellow. There was a time when the good fellow was a power in the labor movement, a time when the so-called good fellow was invariably hoisted into office. It was said of him: He is a good fellow. He spent his money freely, was careful not to make enemies in many cases, he said nothing, but saved himself into office.

And the labor organizations in many cases paid the piper for the good fellowship. Bad management followed by lack of judgment and scarcity of gray matter. Destruction generally followed in the wake of the good fellow with not an enemy in the world.

The fellow with lots of gray matter and good judgment was looked upon with disfavor. The good fellow and his kind termed him a kicker, a knocker and a grouch. He was accused of being a quitter and was declared to be a faint heart because he desired to discuss the whys and wherefores of what the good fellow wanted done.

Unions are calling for men today, and when, by accident, the real good fellow gets into office, his good fellowship ousts him in short order. The kicker of the past has become the leader of the present. It's all right to be a kicker when one kicks to some purpose. Of course the fellow who kicks because he hates himself is not a healthy kicker. The fellow who kicks because he does not like the color of another fellow's hair or because the other fellow may be a foreigner or about something equally ridiculous is not a real kicker. He is a grouch. The healthy kicker kicks only when he has some good reason for kicking and he never objects to a proposition unless he can show good cause for kicking, or offers something better for consideration. A healthy kicker is often a benefactor and always a restraint upon the so-called good fellows who in many cases are nothing more than mental weaklings or designing knaves.

The fellow with the cherry look, the hearty laugh and the kind encouraging

word is all right. It is not necessary to be a grouch to be a man, but behind the good cheer, the laugh and the kindness there must be stability if a man is to be a success. There are times when the cheery look must become a stern one; times when the laugh must be changed to stern tones; times when kind words must give way to reproach and admonition. On such occasions the fellow with a sunny disposition, yet possessed of the quality of stability, will be in grave danger of losing his reputation as a right good fellow.

It pays to be a man, even if one cannot be a man without an enemy in the world. Poor indeed is the creature who lives for self alone. Weak indeed is the fellow who does the wrong thing or nothing at all in order to maintain the reputation of being a good fellow.

It is not easy to be a man. It is much easier to be a good fellow. But be a man. It took men to build the great labor movement. It is men who maintain it and men will carry it from one degree of success to another. I have been a husbandman in the labor vineyard for nearly a quarter of a century, and during that time it has been my pleasant privilege to meet many men. Many of them have been ferried by old Charon

across the Styx; many are still active in the movement and some are now waiting for the final summons after a life of devotion to the cause of humanity. Some of them were called hobos. They were indeed wanderers and many places knew their faces. Often hungry, sometimes penniless, but always missionaries of the gospel of unionism. The memory of the hobo pioneer of our movement lingers today and will remain with us. Some of them were home-guards who fought nobly, not selfishly for their own homes alone, but for the homes of weaker brethren. All honor to the home-guard; all honor to the hobo pioneer, good and true men all. Few, if any of them, good fellows.

Fight on boys. Don't grow weary or faint because men do not always appreciate your honest effort. It's the effort that counts, the recompense is only secondary and true men will appreciate your worth. The applause of the weakling may not be yours. Its loss will never harm you and the vituperation of the undesirable will never tarnish your name. Be a man. It will take effort and strength to make yourself a man. A weakling may be a good fellow.—Machinists' Journal.

Bribing Labor Leaders.



REMARKABLE effort to bribe a labor leader was reported by the Chicago press on the 4th, says The Public of that city. For several weeks a controversy has been brewing between the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago (trolley) Railway Company and its employes. As the dispute grew, Mr. Clarence O. Pratt, chairman of the International Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, came into the management of the difficulty on behalf of the men. Somewhat later Jacob C. LeBosky of Chicago and J. S. Meyer of South Bend, Indiana, were appointed arbitrators, the former for the men and the latter for the company. Mr. LeBosky submitted a list of names for a choice of referee, but all were rejected by Mr. Meyer. Another list which he submitted contained the name of Judge Edward Osgood Brown, which, after four days of delay, Mr. Meyer accepted; but Judge Brown could not serve. Meanwhile, according to Mr. Pratt, a person claiming to represent the company (reported now to be ex-Sheriff Barry of Cleveland) tried to bribe him to nominate a referee favorable to the company, and Mr. Pratt, lest some one might be bribed if he declined, pretended to enter into the arrangement. But he provided himself well with wit-

nesses. The matter came to a head on the 2d. As Mr. Pratt explains he was paid \$5,000 in cash by this professed emissary, who gave him at the same time the name of Mathias Wengler (a friend, as it is now reported of United States Senator Hopkins of Illinois, who is connected in business with the trolley company involved), as the referee the company wanted. According to arrangement, Mr. Pratt gave Mr. Wengler's name to Mr. LeBosky, who included it in his list of proposed referees which he submitted to the company's arbitrator, and the latter immediately chose Mr. Wengler from the list. At the meeting of the men in Aurora on the 3d, Mr. Pratt told the story as outlined above, explaining that he had deposited the money in a safety deposit vault, subject to the wishes of the company, and Mr. LeBosky at once resigned as arbitrator for the men on the ground that the company was not acting in good faith. The men then called off the arbitration, and appointed a committee to announce that fact to the company. This committee was authorized to present at the same time an ultimatum for an adjustment of grievances. The committee was cordially received by the officials of the company, and on the 7th the terms of the men, heretofore rejected by the company, were acceded to.

EDITORIAL.

PETER W. COLLINS.

PETER W. COLLINS IN BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE, SEPT. 1, 1907.

LABOR'S WORK FOR THE GENERAL WELFARE. In the progress of effort for the betterment of humankind, the Trade Union Movement has ever been a most potent factor in the accomplishment of results for the general welfare; and the history of this country bears splendid tribute to the untiring and unselfish effort of the men of labor for the common good. Indeed, it not too much to say that the influence which it has brought to bear on the problems of the day aided materially in a proper understanding and correct solution of those problems.

There are, however, many intelligent and well-meaning persons who believe that the labor movement is a selfish movement, composed of narrow-minded individuals opposed to personal liberty and the exercise of all the inalienable rights—individuals whom, they imagine, meet in secret for the purpose of stopping the wheels of industry and retarding the growth of the nation. Labor, they say, is not conservative, because it is unjust in its demands and radical in its methods.

Of course labor is radical, but radical in that conservatism, if you please, which believes in the ideals of the free men, free government, free institutions; radical in the belief that equal justice and the recognition of the rights and duties of man to man are the basic principles of conduct in the affairs of men; radical in the belief that a government of the people derives its life, power and perpetuity from the people; radical in the belief that a share in the duties of citizenship and a participation in the conduct of government are essentially a part of the day's work.

For these things labor stands and has always stood. For these things labor has led its hosts in united effort. For these things labor is striving and will continue to strive.

The critics of organized labor seem to forget, or perhaps fail to realize, just what labor has done for the general good during a century and more. The value of its influence for the cause of education is inestimable. It has advocated and has succeeded in enacting laws which made it possible for every child to secure an education at the public expense. Although John Adams was instrumental in having incorporated into the constitution of Massachusetts in 1780 a clause providing for a system of education at the public expense it was the trade union movement which made such a system practicable and not a dead letter.

The inspiration for a system of free public education came from the fact that Franklin and Adams, while in France in 1778, ascertained that the guilds of France—the trade unions of their day—had such a system, which Franklin deemed best suited to the needs of the young republic whose cause he and Adams represented.

Upon Franklin's return from abroad a conference was held with Jefferson and Adams, the result of which was that the first free public school in the United States was established in Dorchester, Mass., in 1785. Jefferson had also been in France, and the following letter written by him to his friend, Peter Carr, relative to technical education, is particularly interesting, owing to the interest in industrial education:

"I propose a school of technical philosophy where certain of the higher branches should be taught in an abridged form to meet practical wants. To such a school will come the carpenter, shipwright, pumpmaker, clockmaker, machinist, founder, cutler, dyer, painter, tanner and glassmaker to learn as much as shall be necessary to pursue their arts understandingly; to group in convenient classes for practical instruction, to be given in the evening, to afford opportunity for labor in the daytime."

Such was a part of the educational system in the trade unions of France. Franklin, Adams and Jefferson were practical men, and they adopted practical ideas.

The trade union believes in building up, not in tearing down. The great work it has done is deserving of commendation; but whether or ot it receives such commendation, its work is going on and will continue to go on.

THE TELEGRAPHERS. The effort of the Telegraphers for a fair wage and just conditions which they are striving to obtain from the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies meets with the approval of all fair minded men from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the united financial and moral support of the labor movement will be given them in their great struggle, which is nothing more nor less than a struggle for human liberty.

For almost a quarter of a century the telegraphers have indeed felt the strong arm of corporate infamy, and the present uprising is the climax to that period of actual serfdom.

We believe however, the American people will no longer tolerate such a condition of affairs, and that not only will they sympathize and support the striking telegraphers but a mighty demand will be sent to the incoming Congress for government ownership of the telegraph and telephone systems in conjunction with the Postoffice Department.

The truth needs no exaggeration to emphasize its importance..

Things done right never need revision.

Talking for effect has an effect different from the effect expected.

Make your word a real asset, not a fictitious one.

It pays to listen occasionally even if your opinion of the other fellow isn't so high.

Don't harpoon those who fail to agree with you.

Even if you are *flush* don't *flash* your *roll*; you may meet friends with bad debts and a long memory.

Capital has no qualms when it pays its *legal labor* half million dollar fees, but when *organized labor* asks for fair wages, "calamity is in the air, and the country is going to the 'dogs.' "

Where reason fails to convince sophistry usually makes a killing.

The standards of right and duty are not measures of individual opinion, but the exemplification of absolute justice.

If you can't win by argument don't lie—get posted.

Many of us abuse opportunity, claiming it has *cold feet*.

He who is misunderstood makes a mistake by trying to prove the misunderstanding.

Good judgment is an investment which invariably brings good returns.

Justifying a mean action on the grounds that the other fellow was no good is as mean as the action itself.

Don't dodge responsibility because it entails worry, for responsibility makes a man realize his worth (if he has any) to his fellowmen.

"GRAPE NUTS" POSTS METHODS.

THE following comment on the methods of the notorious C. W. Post in marketing his "Grape Nuts" products appeared in the editorial columns of a recent issue of Collier's National Weekly:

Deception there is in advertising as in all dealings between the imperfect human animal and his equally imperfect fellow. It is lessening with the spread of intelligence. Some that is still conspicuous in print, is unnecessary, and hence incredibly stupid. For example, take certain recent exploitations of "Grape-Nuts" and its fellow article "Postum," put out by the same concern. One widely circulated paragraph labors to produce the impression that "Grape-Nuts" will obviate the necessity of an operation in appendicitis. This is lying, and, potentially, deadly lying. Similarly, "Postum" continually makes reference to the endorsements of "a distinguished physician," or "a prominent health official," persons as mythical, doubtless, as they are mysterious. Here are two articles of food which, unless there is some secret

reason against it, should sell on their merits. Yet their manufacturer persists in insulting the intelligence and alienating the support of the people who might otherwise purchase them. "I've stopped taking Grape-Nuts since it became a patent medicine," said an acquaintance of ours recently. The editor of a prominent religious journal, writing of the cancellation of certain patent-medicine contracts, says: "I have sometimes the same feeling toward the Postum advertisements, and those of Grape-Nuts. * * * The manner in which they are pushed, and the phraseology used to command them, constantly cause me annoyance." If these breakfast foods desire to be classed in the public mind with the fraudulent and failing patent medicines, they are taking the proper steps to that end. But isn't it worth their while to stop and consider whether, in the long run, it will pay to identify themselves with a class of merchandise which has no other selling power, save only that which it derives, at an enormous outlay and an increasing risk, from mendacious claims?



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Published Monthly.

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Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

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Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

Grand Secretary—PETER W. COLLINS,
Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

Grand Treasurer—F. J. SULLIVAN,
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Subscription, \$1.00 per Year, In Advance.

As The Electrical Worker reaches the men who do the work and recommend or order the material, its value as an advertising medium can be readily appreciated.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Advertising rates may be secured by writing to the Editor.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The First of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All inside men are hereby requested to keep away from Boston.

J. J. McLAUGHLIN,
Pres. N. E. D. C.

NOTICE.

Norman Freed of Local No. 411, Card No. 109755, and General Manager of The Niles Electric and Construction Co., has left for parts unknown with \$150 of the Company's money. Also defrauded Local No. 411 out of \$4.25.

Respectfully yours,
W. A. HEDGE,
Recording Secretary.

There exists in the Jurisdiction of Local Union No. 98, Inside Wiremen, a legal difficulty as covered by Article XVI of the I. B. Constitution. The application of Sec. 8, of Article XIV has been asked for, and this day granted by authority of the D. C. Executive Board, to apply from the above date.

H. W. POTTER,
P. D. C., 3-1.

Local No. 59, St. Louis has amalgamated with Local Union No. 1, and traveling cards were issued to all members of No. 59 for deposit in Local Union No. 1.

M. A. WALSH,
Financial Secretary.

No. 88, President Jacob Ward advises of the sad events in the family of Bro. Ed. Todd, their Financial Secretary, who on August 7th, lost his young wife. But a short time previous his baby died.

Local Union No. 335 changed meetings and hall to Tuesday nights, Royal Arcanum hall, St. Louis st.

Our differences with the Rocky Mountain Bell and the Utah Independent Tel. Co.'s has been received and noted.

As we have not, as yet, succeeded in arriving at an understanding with either of the above named Companys they are now understood to be unfair to union labor throughout this district and you will please take notice to that effect.

W. C. MEDHURST,
Secretary-Treasurer.

If any one or he, should see this, please notify Local No. 192, Memphis, Tenn., and tell them the whereabouts of man with card No. 43467 and tell him to settle his indebtedness to Mr. Ed. A. Allison, for material and Board Bills left here and tools that he borrowed and bought of brothers and borrowed money at once, and he will avoid further exposure and his name placed in the WORKER.

CHAS. R. MCKAY,
Press Secretary.

\$100 reward for information leading to the whereabouts of Geo. A. Roeder. When last heard of, April 27th, he was employed as a lineman for the Postal Telegraph Company, working with a crew under the foremanship of Mr. Varner, at Brownsburg, Indiana. (Mr. Varner and crew are now at Chatham, Ill.)

On or about April 27, 1907, George A. Roeder notified his brother, H. G. Roeder, that he had resigned his situation and was enroute to St. Louis. As he did not reach his destination, and as recent information make it apparent that he had quite a sum of money on his person, it is feared that he met with an accident, or was a victim of foul play.

George A. Roeder was about 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighed about 160 pounds, light brown hair, brown eyes and had an upper false tooth.

Further information in regard to his wearing apparel, and any contracted habits can be obtained from Mr. Varner or his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Roeder, Meramec Highlands.

Send all communications to H. G. Roeder, 7403 Lohmeyer avenue, Maplewood, Mo. Bell, Benton 857.

Will the following members please communicate with Mr. E. B. Hill, 835½ San Pablo ave., Oakland Calif., and save themselves trouble: Chas. Gray, Rube Smith, Geo. and Frank Slatzer, Dan Henry, Bert Corey, Broken Back Johnson, W. M. Bebb, Buddy Heins.

By order of Local No. 283, Oakland, Calif.

Any brother knowing the address or where a letter will reach W. J. Cook who is a lineman and cable splicer and came out with the men on the Southern Bell strike and worked afterward in Syracuse, N. Y., but is now back with the Southern Bell will confer a great favor by sending same to W. J. Gillin, Jr., Financial Secretary, Local No. 287, Philadelphia, Pa., 1532 N. Garnet st.

Fraternally yours,
W. J. GILLIN, JR.,
Financial Secretary.

INFORMATION.

If Harry Brady or Pete Bungard should see this please write Wm. Campbell, 958 Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

If Tom Rodgers or anyone knowing his whereabouts should see this, will they kindly write his mother,

Mrs. M. L. RODGERS,
Rural Retreat, Va.

Bro. J. B. Maloney, please write to H. C. Brandt, Box 55, El Oro, Estado de Mexico.

Wanted to know whereabouts of Bro. Jas. Broderick, last heard from in Oakland, Calif.

H. A. CALLAHAN,
1107 Conn street,
Lawrence, Kan.

If Bro. James W. Mulhern sees this or anyone knowing his whereabouts they will confer a favor on Bro. Ray Lindsay by writing to him. Last heard from in Taunton, Mass.

KID LINDSAY,
General Delivery,
Bicknell, Ind.

The following cards are reported missing (lost) from members of No. 479, Denver, Colo.: Frank Shawhan 142402; F. W. Rees 142475; C. I. Frear 142452; J. W. Knox 22658.

Jos. G. DOYLE,
Financial Secretary No. 479.

Wanted, to know the whereabouts of Ralph Lees, lineman. Any brother knowing where he is or if he sees this, please communicate with

CHARLES D. DAVIS,
761 11th street,
Des Moines, Ia.

Wanted, the present address of O. H. Same, who was in No. 84, Atlanta, July, 1905, by his mother, 2918 Laurel street, New Orleans.

J. H. McLIN,
Secretary No. 4.

If Brothers W. T. Magann and Geo. D. Wilburn see this, communicate with Geo. Evans at 324 South Stone ave., Tucson, Ariz.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of John Abernethy, better known as "Nig," last heard of in northern Michigan in 1905, will confer a favor by writing

SAMUEL ABERNETHY,
321 Selden ave.,
Detroit, Mich.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 31st of August and thank you very much for your promptness in complying to our request. We shall be greatly obliged to you if you will mention our institution in your paper recommending to all the branches of your union to notify this office of any strike which may arise among the members.

Yours very truly,
G. DI PALMA CASTIGLIONE,
Manager.

STOLEN.

Traveling card and due book No. 36, good until September 30, 1907, was stolen from me here Sunday last. Card No. is 27125, also pair 18 inch spurs, tool belt, pliers, safety, etc.

Yours fraternally,
JESSE FULLER.

DECEASED MEMBERS.

Resolutions of condolence have been adopted by the several locals on the death of the following members:

Robert Ogden, L. U. 283, Oakland, Calif.
James Davidson, L. U. 60, San Antonio, Texas.
Richard Gaynor, L. U. 162, Omaha, Neb.
Lafon Davis, L. U. 121, Denver, Colo.
James Denenn, L. U. 121, Denver, Colo.
John Scollars, L. U. 21, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. Charles Steadman, L. U. 9, Chicago, Ill.
Louis P. Roach, L. U. 34, Peoria, Ill.
Warren J. Houck, L. U. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.
Fred Swensen, L. U. 58, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Harry Nolte, L. U. 68, Denver, Colo.
V. H. Steele, L. U. 532, Billings, Mont.
C. A. Madison, L. U. 291, Boise, Idaho.
Arthur Adams, L. U. 280, Hammond, Ind.
Frank Flannigan, L. U. 200, Anaconda, Mont.
Willard Carter, L. U. 200, Anaconda, Mont.
Louis Anderson, L. U. 200, Anaconda, Mont.
James Hogan, L. U. 200, Anaconda, Mont.
T. A. Hislop, L. U. 176, Joliet, Ill.
Walter Eberley, L. U. 176, Joliet, Ill.
Fred Duvall, L. U. 283, Oakland, Calif.

ARREARAGE LIST.

Local Union No. 8, Apr. 30, 1907.
Local Union No. 24, May 14, 1906.
Local Union No. 48, Mar. 13.
Local Union No. 78, Feb., 1907.
Local Union No. 82, May 24, 1906.
Local Union No. 84, Aug. 10, 1906.
Local Union No. 105, May 27, 1907.
Local Union No. 107, May 3, 1907.
Local Union No. 138, Nov. 6, 1906.
Local Union No. 152, June 20, 1906.
Local Union No. 165, May 3, 1907.
Local Union No. 208, May, 1906.
Local Union No. 215, Feb. 8, 1907.
Local Union No. 220, Apr. 26, 1907.
Local Union No. 232, Sept. 11, 1906.
Local Union No. 235, Sept. 18, 1906.

Local Union No. 238, Apr. 1, 1907.
Local Union No. 249, Oct. 17, 1906.
Local Union No. 263, Mar. 15, 1907.
Local Union No. 269, Sept. 14, 1906.
Local Union No. 275, Dec. 17, 1906.
Local Union No. 284, Apr. 17, 1907.
Local Union No. 285, Mar., 1906.
Local Union No. 295, Oct. 9, 1906.
Local Union No. 304, Oct. 3, 1906.
Local Union No. 323, Aug. 13, 1903.
Local Union No. 327, Aug. 1, 1906.
Local Union No. 348, May 17, 1907.
Local Union No. 349, May 14, 1907.
Local Union No. 359, Dec. 19, 1906.
Local Union No. 378, Mar., 1907.
Local Union No. 379, June 8, 1907.
Local Union No. 382, May 4, 1907.
Local Union No. 395, May 14, 1906.
Local Union No. 405, Mar. 13, 1906.
Local Unipon No. 408, Nov. 3, 1906.
Local Union No. 429, Mar. 21, 1907.
Local Union No. 432, Mar. 23, 1907.
Local Union No. 438, Nov. 30, 1906.
Local Union No. 439, Mar. 15, 1907.
Local Union No. 443, Aug. 29, 1906.
Local Union No. 453, July 10, 1906.
Local Union No. 461, June 30, 1906.
Local Union No. 464, June 28, 1907.
Local Union No. 467, Mar., 1907.
Local Union No. 468, June 8, 1907.
Local Union No. 470, June 8, 1906.
Local Union No. 471, June 16, 1907.
Local Union No. 478, Jan. 27, 1906.
Local Union No. 480, Mar. 21, 1907.
Local Union No. 485, Apr. 15, 1907.
Local Union No. 487, Dec., 1906.
Local Union No. 495, Sept. 26, 1906.
Local Union No. 497, June 28, 1907.
Local Union No. 502, Nov. 27, 1906.
Local Union No. 503, June 22, 1907.
Local Union No. 504, Mar. 1, 1907.
Local Union No. 505, June 15, 1907.
Local Union No. 509, July 18, 1907.
Local Union No. 510, Nov. 22, 1906.
Local Union No. 513, Aug. 20, 1906.
Local Union No. 514, May, 1907.
Local Union No. 517, May 22, 1907.
Local Union No. 529, Feb. 15, 1907.
Local Union No. 531, June 6, 1907.
Local Union No. 545, July 1, 1907.

All of the Japanese working on the fortifications and around the Olongapo and Cavite (P. I.) naval stations have been discharged, including experts who have been in the service for some years. It is asserted that orders for this action came direct from Washington and were peremptory.

His Wife—Have you had a bad day, dear?

The Financier—Yes, I lost over \$50,000. And the worst of it is that nearly \$20 of it was my own money.—Ex.

LOCAL UNION'S CHARTERED SINCE LAST REPORT.

Date.	Local.	Date.	Local.
July 25	574 Bremerton, Wash.....	August 13	579 Globe, Ariz.....
July 26	460 Chickasaw, I. T.....	August 13	580 Olmpea, Wash.....
July 29	575 Portsmouth, O.....	August 27	581 Morrestown, N. J.....
August 3	576 New Orleans, La.....	Sept. 3	582 Beatrice, Neb.....
August 5	577 Lead, South Dakota.....		July 29 to August 2. Toronto Con- vention (Canadian) District Con- mie 8 of 1st District.
August 8	58 Boulder, Colo.....		

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GARMENT WORKERS SUSPEND NINE LOCALS.

New York Unions Go Out On Strike and Break Agreements Contrary to Orders.

THE illegal strike of New York garment workers, which resulted in the suspension of nine local unions, including one in Newark, is breaking up, and the United Garment Workers who sought to maintain discipline by a refusal to permit signed agreements to be violated will be victorious.

The unions engaged in the strike, which began on Sunday, July 14, were locals of the United Garment Workers of America. These locals are affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades, the East Side Central organization. The United Garment Workers of America are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which recognizes the Central Federated Union as the only Central labor organization of New York.

The United Garment Workers executive board advised against the strike on union label shops, because such a strike would be a violation of agreements made with employers. It is said that the United Hebrew Trades urged the local unions to strike, despite the wishes of the executive board. At any rate Local Unions Nos. 2, 3, 156 and 157 ordered strikes in all shops, whether open or union shops.

On July 16 the General Executive Board of the United Garment Workers issued the following to the officers of Locals Nos. 2, 3, 156 and 157:

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"As your local union is aware that the General Executive Board has advised against the calling out on strike of shops working on label work, owing to the following clause in the Label Agreement with the Clothing Manufacturers:

"Should any differences arise between the firm and the employees, and which can not be settled between them, the said differences shall be submitted to the general officers of the U. G. W. of A. for adjustment. Should this not prove satis-

factory, the subject in dispute shall be submitted to an umpire to be mutually selected for final decision."

"And since your local union has disobeyed the order the General Executive Board is constrained to issue to local unions affected the following notification:

"Having gone out on strike in direct opposition to the wish of the G. E. B., your union is hereby ordered to have its members return to work who are out on strike in label shops by Thursday morning, July 18. Should this order not be complied with your local union shall stand suspended from the U. G. W. of A.

"If your union decides to obey the order of the G. E. B., it is prepared to take any or all grievances your members may have against label shops and according to the agreement use its best endeavor to adjust them to your satisfaction.

"In addition the G. E. B. is not alone willing to take up the question of the label shops, but should the order be complied with is willing to consider the whole strike situation and do what it can to take hold and organize, etc., to better the conditions of the tailoring industry as a whole in New York.

"Yours fraternally,

"S. L. LANDERS.

"On behalf of General Executive Board."

The order contained in the above not being obeyed, the unions to whom it was issued were suspended by the board.

At the beginning of the trouble the Brooklyn unions, Nos. 55, 69 and 140, refused to take part in the strike. Later these unions reconsidered their former decision and joined the strike, and on July 20 the General Executive Board issued an order similar to the one previously served upon the four New York unions, but which gave the Brooklyn unions until July 22 to return to work, upon penalty of suspension. As in the New York cases the Brooklyn unions failed to com-

ply with the orders of the General Executive Board, and were by that body suspended from membership in the United Garment Workers of America.

Then Local Union 15, of Brownsville, and 28 of Newark, went out in sympathy and violated their agreements, and were in turn also suspended.

The United Hebrew Trades central body is backing up the strikers, and there is some talk of organizing a new garment makers' general union to be composed of the suspended locals. Such a move will result in bringing the Amer-

ican Federation of Labor into the fight, with the probable result that all local unions holding charters under American Federation of Labor unions will be ordered to withdraw from the United Hebrew Trades.

After the locals were suspended and were out on strike for two weeks hundreds of members, in fact whole shops, obeyed the order and returned to work, and applied for reinstation and now the Garment Workers will reorganize all the suspended locals, and it will be a lesson to them dearly learned.

MODESTY VERSUS MONEY.

When the wind was in its most capricious mood on a particular "blowy" day last summer, a woman at that mysterious age when her friends speak of her as "well preserved," made a dash around the corner of the treacherous flatiron building, New York City. Her gown was the lightest of summer muslins, and on her head she wore a marvelous creation of gauze and flowers. Every vagabond breeze in that vicinity instantly saw an opportunity to do stunts.

Sooner than it takes to tell it, the summer muslin was describing the most alarming aerial flights. But its owner, a hand on either side of her hat, kept on as

stubbornly as though such a display of open-work hosiery was an everyday affair.

"Madame," cried another woman, rushing up to her, holding her own draperies in a tight embrace, "you are probably not aware of it, but your skirts are above your knees."

"I don't care," retorted the other, never moving a finger from the flower-laden bonnet. "I've had those legs for forty-eight years and can't lose them, but I've just bought this hat and paid eighteen dollars for it, and I don't mean to let it get away."

ALWAYS BE READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE president of one of our railways recently said, "I believe that in economic affairs the only way to get a fair share is to be prepared always to fight, and, when necessary, to fight for it."

Mr. Stickney, not being a labor agitator as the term is commonly accepted, could afford to express his opinions without danger of being called an anarchist, or at best a socialist, says the Railroad Trainmen's Journal. What he said has been accepted as sound doctrine by every individual, corporation and government that knows exactly what the price of peace means.

Our government offers an excellent demonstration of what unpreparedness means. The only way to assure peace is to be so powerful that every other power realizes the uselessness of trying force to secure its purposes. For this reason each government is continually adding to its military and naval strength. It has resulted in a mad race for such advantage that militarism has become a burden on

the old countries of Europe and in time to come the expense will be much heavier in this country. It is the expense that counts with us, not the hatred of the uniform or the distaste for military service. We sometimes try to make believe we dislike fuss and feathers, but the average American cannot die happy until he has "joined" something or another that allows him to turn out on state occasions with a sword and a hat full of feathers. We are military enough but we dislike to abandon our old-time notion that we are sons of liberty and all that. But, back to the lessons of preparedness that governments teach, or ought to teach, labor organizations.

The average member of a labor organization is not a fighter. He prefers to follow the paths of peace, listen to the reports of his chosen representatives and if things go well to accept conditions as his right and make no personal effort to assist the work of organization except to pay his dues and "knock" occasionally when some one advises him that "things are not right."

The majority of the labor organizations, like all other fraternal organizations, rest on the hearty endeavors of a few of the members who realize the need for constantly keeping at it and who hold their organization to its field of operations. If there is danger then there is a rallying around the flag and a hard effort to get up to the fighting standard in a hurry. How much better it would be always to be ready. The defenses of the organization cannot be substantially repaired in a day, nor can an offensive action be followed if the organization has allowed its interest to wane and new employes not brought into the organization.

Always be ready to fight and you will not have to fight. To be ready enough merely to make a fuss and either back down or get licked is not the way to carry on the work of an organization successfully. The price of peace is preparedness for emergency.

The members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen depend too much on the rally when danger threatens. It is a mistake on the part of the members to sit down after there has been a settlement made and make no effort to add to the strength of their organization. It will be only a question of time until another rally will be necessary and, why not have it ready in advance.

The Railroad Trainmen's Journal is not an alarmist, but there is a common

sense side to this argument that ought to appeal to each man and get him interested in having every man in the train and yard service in the organization now. It needs the man and the man needs the organization.

When a man is approached he can be expected to ask, "What has the Brotherhood done for me?" and it ought to be no trouble to tell him. If he wants to know what it will do for him, tell him it will do as much for him as he will do for it. The Brotherhood is a man's organization, not a kindergarten in which certain feeble-minded are to be brought up on soft things in exchange for their membership.

We want men who will be as ready to do their part as we are. We are not out with a fine-tooth comb hunting for small men and we are not admitting them by the "touch" system; we are not telling the crowd to climb on the band wagon and be ready for the fall parade and the fireworks. Above everything else we are not going to grow hysterical and overlook anything. It is to be hoped that every member will be an organizer for the Brotherhood. It has been the means of bringing along the wages and conditions of train and yard men to their present standard and now is the time to add to our strength, so that there can be no going backward, and give to us the assistance that our strength will be our guarantee of industrial peace.

THE WORST.

"Well, if another engineer hasn't quit his canal job," exclaimed Mr. Dusenberry, glancing up from his paper.

Mrs. Dusenberry continued her darning, without looking up.

"I say, another canal engineer has quit his job."

"Well, what of it?" queried Mrs. Dusenberry.

"Great Scott, woman!" shouted Dusenberry, "this is becoming a great national scandal."

"I guess not, dear," said Mrs. Dusenberry. "Another cook left us today, but I'm getting so used to it that I don't worry any more. And cooks are scarcer than engineers."—Ex.

HAYWOOD "DARK" RECEPTION AT DENVER.

The bill of health, political and moral, which Gov. Buchtel recently gave to pretty much everything bad and rich in Colorado, from its corrupted legislature to its corrupting Guggenheim, told better than any personal description possibly could what manner of man this Gov. Buchtel is. More recently he rounded out the picture by his order to the Mayor of Denver to cut off the lights of the "welcome" arch at the Denver depot upon the return of William D. Haywood to the city whence he had been kidnapped by Gov. Buchtel's political creators. More fitting than Gov.

Buchtel would like to believe, was this "dark reception," as it is called. On the one hand it symbolized the ways and manners of Haywood's enemies, who are now exposed as public enemies; on the other hand it was the most honorable welcome to Haywood that Gov. Buchtel could have offered him. The regularly lighted arch at the Denver depot would have been commonplace; the same arch, darkened for the occasion by Buchtel's orders, lent official and honorable distinction to Haywood's homecoming.—The Public.

MILLIONS OF POLES USED.

The Electric Lines Consume 3,500,000 Trees Every Year—Short of Poles.

IN traveling over the country there is no more familiar sight than the long lines of telegraph and telephone poles flanking either side of the main highways. Not infrequently one sees a double line on either side. It is evident at a glance that each immense forest that has been sacrificed to this wonderful invention of modern times.

Consider the numberless roads throughout the length and breadth of this country, the electric railways and the steam railway lines, and remember that on an average of forty poles are used for every mile of line. This gives some conception of the demand that is being made upon the forests for this purpose.

Just how many trees are now standing as poles along our highways will never be known, but according to statistics compiled by the bureau of census and the forest service there are annually required at the present time 3,500,000 poles for the construction of new lines and the replacing of worn out poles. This number includes all poles used by telegraph, telephone, electric light, and power companies throughout the United States.

The average life of a pole is supposed to be about eight years, but since the pole decays fastest at the base, where it comes in contact with the ground much can be done to extend its normal life by protecting this portion of it from decay. This is accomplished by treating it with creosote or some other preservative.

The bulletin issued by the bureau of the census and the forest service brings out some interesting facts. First, it shows that cedar alone furnishes nearly two-thirds of all the poles used. This in itself is a striking point, since cedar is not a plentiful kind of timber and the supply comes chiefly from the lake states, New England, Idaho, and Washington. In this respect it is decidedly unlike pine, for example, which is found in almost every state of the union, or oak, which is widely distributed. Chestnut ranks next to cedar and furnishes nearly 1,000,000 of the 3,000,000 poles required. Pine, cypress, juniper, and redwood rank next in the order given, while no other single one of the 100 commercial trees in the United States furnishes a number of poles worth mentioning.

SPIES IN TRADE UNIONS.

How the Employer is Mulcted by the "Agencies."—A System Without Merit.

MUCH has been said lately in the meetings of organized labor in New York city about spies in trades unions and in workshops. The general feeling among union men is that spies can do the unions little harm, as nothing is said or done in the meetings which the organizations would not be willing to allow the public to know if it cared for the information.

Be that as it may, there is a phase of the question that may not be brushed aside so easily. The spy or spotter in the workshop has it in his power—or, rather, it is within the power of the "agency" which employs him—to do great harm to both unions and individuals.

These spies can—and some of them do—exaggerate their reports so as to retain soft berths, regardless of the harm done to unsuspecting workmen. And if they do not make their reports "strong" enough, they are "strengthened" by the "agencies." The reports are not made direct to the owners or managers of the

concern in which the spy is employed, but through the agency.

A case in point has come to the notice of the editor of this column, writes Joseph R. Buchanan in the New York Journal. He has all the facts, but will give only enough of them, for good reasons, to make the illustration clear.

A concern which has offices in one of the largest uptown office buildings of this city advertised for machinists, as it advertises constantly for workmen in many lines. A man newly arrived from the west responded. The applicant was told that he was wanted for a position in a large machinery plant in Connecticut. There was some petty thieving going on in the works and he was to run it down—become, in other words, a detective. He was told his pay would be \$85 per month, the agency adding enough to the wages received at the works to bring his monthly income up to that amount.

The man accepted and went to work in the Connecticut town. He saw no sign

of stealing by the employees and thought there was either some mistake or he was a failure as a detective. At the end of ten days the mystery was explained by a letter from the agency instructing its spy to report the sentiment of the men upon the subject of unions in the works, which was not a union concern. He made inquiry and discovered that but few of the employees were members of a union. He was notified from New York that an organizer of the machinists was in the town where the works are located and was attempting to form a union, and that he—the detective—must join the union, get a list of those who became members and those likely to join and send them to the agency in New York.

The detective refused to perform the required service, resigned his position and returned to New York; hence this account of his experiences.

He was "on the job" long enough to learn a few things about the ways of operating the agency. The wages of spies vary, running all the way from \$75 to \$125 per month, but in all cases the amount received at the shop is deducted

when the agency settles the monthly account. The agency charges the concern to which it furnishes spies whatever it can get and makes a handsome profit. The Connecticut firm pays \$300 a month for its detective. The agency pays initiation fees and dues to the unions for its representatives.

Reports are made at stated times by the spies to the agency. The latter rehashes these reports, adding ginger and tabasco enough to suit the taste, and sends them to the employers. It is necessary to keep the employer frightened about the condition in his shop so as to insure a continuance of the \$300 a month remittance. For instance, the report of the spy that there were a "few" union men in the Connecticut works had grown into a "large percentage of union men and a secret movement to organize a strike" before it got back to the employers.

Spies are sometimes instructed by the agencies to work up sentiments of discontent among fellow workmen. A very small sentiment is enough. The agency will do the rest in its reports.

MITCHELL'S VIEWS.

John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers' of America, expressed himself on economic matters in the following forceful terms at a recent luncheon of the Why Club of Denver:

"My whole life has been a series of battles," began the speaker, "and yet I am considered a conservative labor leader. I don't know why I have been so designated, for I have always been in the thickest of the fray, but I feel safe in saying I am so considered by the press, the public and the capitalistic world.

"I have by force of circumstances been forced to be conservative, for labor has never been truly advanced by the demagogic utterances denouncing unreasonably the capitalistic classes. Yet, down in my heart I am not conservative, for my whole existence is imbued with a feverish, restless desire for the advancement of labor.

"It is a mistake to suppose the conflict between labor and capital—and there is such a conflict—is not reconcilable, for it is possible to reconcile the differences now existing. I find in my experiences that differences can be and are adjusted.

"There is one thing, however, we shall never forego, and that is the inalienable right to strike. When justice has not been secured by mediation, reconciliation or arbitration, then, but not till then, we fall back upon our right to strike.

"There are some questions that are not fit subjects for arbitration. These are our fundamental rights. These are our

right to organization, to the eight-hour law, and the privilege of spending our money as we may deem fit. These subjects, I repeat, can never be arbitrated.

"Wages, and rules governing methods of work are fit subjects for arbitration, and we are always willing to submit to arbitration along these lines.

"We have asked capital to look us straight in the face; to discern our differences, man to man, embody our conclusions in binding contract and then live up to that contract.

"We insist this contract shall be inviolable both on the miners and the employers. I consider the violation of a contract on the part of a miner to be a violation of my sacred word, and such a man is immediately expelled from our union. I am personally responsible for the fulfillment of their contracts of 600,000 miners.

"We are only coal men, but we are doing our level best to promote labor, life and the pursuit of happiness.

"We do not consider we are disturbing economic conditions unreasonably when we demand the correction of abuses that have for years made coal miners an object of pity among the civilized classes of the world. We stand only for the protection of our homes and the right to educate our children that are now by force of economic conditions being driven into the black pits of the earth to add to the meager wages of the father."

THE LABEL A GUARANTEE.

Do not be Deceived by the Clerk Who Tells You He has no Such Article in Stock.

HOW often do you go into a store to make a purchase, ask for a certain article, demand that it bear a label, and have the clerk or proprietor tell you that he does not carry such an article in stock bearing the union label—that he has no demand for such goods?

He does not tell you that he has a demand for any other class of goods.

As a matter of fact, the only goods that there is a demand for is the product that bears a union label.

Go into any store, ask to be shown a shirt, and see whether the clerk shows you a union or a non-union garment. He will proceed to show you shirts till further orders, and when you ask if he has any with a label he will either tell you no or go to some remote section of the store and show you the goods. He will very likely state that they have no demand for that class of goods.

Why should he make the exception of the union made shirts? You did not demand the non-union shirt, but he very promptly showed it to you, and perhaps used his best endeavors to induce you to purchase.

Start out to purchase a suit of clothes. Is it necessary for you to de-

mand a suit which does not bear a label in order to have the clerk show you such clothing? Well, hardly. He will take you to tables loaded with suits of all descriptions, ask you your size, what kind of a suit you desire and about what price you wish to pay. Does he lead you to the tables which are loaded with label or non-label garments? When you ask him for the label product he will likely begin explaining to you that the goods are made in a union factory, that the employees of that factory are better paid than all others, but for some unaccountable reason the label does not appear—they are entitled to use the label, and it is strange to him that it is not in the garments. If you do not bite on that and allow him to wrap up the suit, he will explain to you how much more that suit would cost you if it bore the label. He has had a demand for the label, and it was not put in the clothing. If you persist still further, perhaps he will agree to see that a label is placed in the suit.

You did not demand a suit without a label, but were shown one. Why not show the label goods and let you demand the suit without the label?—United Mine Workers' Journal.

THE JURY SYSTEM.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said the Judge, as he concluded his charge, "if the evidence shows in your minds that pneumonia, even indirectly, was the cause of the man's death, the prisoner cannot be convicted."

An hour later a messenger came from the jury room.

"The gentlemen of the jury, your honor," he said, "desire information."

"On what point of evidence?"

"None, your honor; they want to know how to spell pneumonia."—Ex.

A REVERED BLATHERSKITE.

REV. Robert S. McArthur, of the Calvary Baptist Church of New York, said on Sunday night from his pulpit:

"I can scarcely contain my indignation when I think of the kind of people who are attacking the Japanese—a lot of foreigners who do not even know the requisite of American citizenship, attacking the Japanese, who are their superiors in intellect, in character and in citizenship. Who are they that they should denounce the Japanese of California? They are a menace to the Republic. Let us have a care."

This is not the first time Rev. McArthur has risen on his hind legs against

California, while he has split the circumambient air with the strenuousness of his heehaws.

There has not been one-twentieth—not one hundredth—part the number of attacks upon Japanese in California that there have been upon American citizens, and they all sprang from the same cause—labor troubles.

California and the Pacific Coast are a unit on the question of opposition to Japanese. The strongest battlers against Japanese dominance on this Coast are the pick of American citizenship. They deprecate any attack on any people, but at the same time they are filled with indignation at the attitude of ministers like

McArthur who not only misrepresent and wildly exaggerate events and conditions upon which they are wofully ignorant, but at the same time prefer the untrustworthy and the immoral Japanese to the best of American citizenship upon these shores.—*Sacramento Bee*.

The *Bee* hits off the situation very neatly. When one reads the stuff uttered by the Rev. McArthur one ceases to marvel at the misinformation prevalent in the East on the Jap question. Nonsense such as that quoted in the foregoing affords ample justification for the charge that the "war-scares" have their origin, not on the "sand-lots" of San Francisco, but in the press and pulpits of New York and other centers of civilization. The greatest menace to the peace of the United States and Japan is not the "sand-

lotter" who would exclude the Jap by legislative action, upon the ground of unassimilativeness, but the journalist and pulpiteer who would deify an alien race at the expense of their own flesh and blood. But perhaps we pay the pulpiteer in question an injustice, or rather an unmerited compliment. They do say that names are sometimes deceptive. They say, too, that many a roving son of the heather has stayed long enough in Japan to leave an imprint, and it may two or three of them on the family life of that country. For aught we know to the contrary, the Rev. McArthur may simply be defending his own. This suggestion explains the reverend gentleman's utterances in a matter creditable to his nature, if not to his name.—*Coast Seamen's Journal*.

THE COMMITTEE WORE "HEADLIGHT" OVERALLS AS BALL COSTUMES!

We believe all of our readers will be interested in the "HEADLIGHT" 'Ad' which appears on the first page of this month's magazine. The men whose pictures are there shown represent the committee in charge of the recent ball given by the B. of L. F. & E. Lodge No. 127, of Winnipeg, Manitoba. They conceived the idea of all dressing in complete suits of "HEADLIGHT" overalls as their ball costume. Looking at the photograph it is easy to believe that they were the hit of

the evening. Our readers will be interested to know the names of these gentlemen, which are as follows:

Top Row—reading from left to right: H. Wise, A. K. Dennis, L. Tisdale, Geo. Collings and A. Bedard.

Bottom Row—reading from left to right: James O'Brien, Chas. Boyd, James McLachlan, W. Borland, F. Bennett and W. Horner.

All are members of B. of L. F. & E. Division No. 127.

JAPS EVICT WHITE GIRLS.

Drive 5,000 Waitresses and Domestics Out of Employment in California—Sweatshops a Peril.

FIVE thousand white girls in California have been robbed of their employment as waitresses and domestics by the incursions of the Japanese!

This declaration is made by no less an authority than the state commissioner of labor statistics.

From employment agencies making a specialty of furnishing female help, it is learned the situation is becoming a greater hardship upon the working girl every month.

"What becomes of the girls whose positions are filled by the Japanese?" was asked of an agent.

"They are simply driven into less desirable employment," was the answer. "Maybe you will find housemaids going into ill-smelling factories, or maybe they will find home work some other place, at lower salaries. Hundreds of girls are out of employment who would be glad of any position by which their needs can be decently provided."

JAPS FLOOD SAN FRANCISCO.

There are more than 1,000 Japanese laundry workers in San Francisco, 24 employment offices, 85 lodging houses, 86 restaurants where meals can be secured as low as 10 cents a meal; 11 bath houses, 19 shooting galleries, 40 barber shops, 300 shoe repairing shops, 100 house cleaning companies, brokers, bankers, doctors, dentists, express companies, and, in fact, all the industries necessary to carry on city life, without having to give any of the patronage to the whites.

The Japanese have a large number of tailoring, clothes cleaning and repairing shops, which are making enormous inroads upon the business of the white tailors.

"The conditions under which the work is done are a menace to the health of those who purchase the articles made," says the state labor commissioner.

SWEATSHOPS A MENACE.

"You may find basements where as

many as forty Japanese work at sewing machines on the better class of ladies' dress goods, silk waists, etc. The machines are as close as space will allow, the walls are curtained off, and behind the curtains are tiers of bunks. In one corner—and I have a particular sweatshop in mind—is a large cook stove and all the kitchen paraphernalia.

"The workers eat, sleep and toil in the basement. They work from fourteen to sixteen hours a day, and make what they consider good wages, \$10 to \$15 a month and board, and they can be fed for \$3 or \$4 a month. Can we expect the white garment workers to compete with these people under such conditions and retain any spark of her womanhood?"

NEVER A STRIKER.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

PASSING through the office of a big manufacturing concern the other day I noticed the photograph of an old man hanging near the door, evidently for the purpose of giving it prominent display. Curious to know why he was thus honored, I stepped a bit closer and read the legend which was typewritten upon the margin just beneath the picture. It read something like this:

JOHN JONES, Oldest employe in this factory. Born in Wales, Jan. 14, 1833. Entered our employ Feb. 13, 1846. HE NEVER WENT OUT ON STRIKE.
--

I confess that I read the last clause with mingling emotions. It was a fine thing to have been in the employ of that concern for sixty-one years, for it was an honored firm, standing without a peer in the manufacture of a product which was helping to make men better and wiser. It was good to have the firm show its appreciation of a man who had been so long a time with them. But, I thought, is that the best that could be said for this old man? "He Never Went Out on Strike." Well, it may be that he never had occasion to strike. Of course, the fact that this was the one thing in that workingman's life that impressed the firm indicated how sensitive

its members were on the subject of strikes. But there were other men in their employ who had gone out on strike, and who were nevertheless skilled, productive, honest workmen. They were clean cut, clear headed, clever minded American citizens, who believed in themselves and, as a general proposition, in the firm which gave them employment, even though they did go out on strike when a general demand was being made throughout the country for better conditions. It's bad business—this matter of striking. It's very much like Sherman's definition of war. But sometimes it seems necessary. Frequently it is the only way to get what men really deserve. The method is very old. To protest against unfair conditions is the right of every man. God sent Moses and Aaron to take charge of one of the biggest strikes in history. The government called out the militia, but it came out all right in the end because it was a just strike against intolerable conditions. There have been such strikes since the flight from Egypt through the Red Sea. They were not in charge of men like Moses—that is, they were not commissioned in just the same way—they were just ordinary leaders, but their cause was pretty nearly as honorable. "He Never Went Out on Strike." That could never be said about Moses. But perhaps this would not make him feel very sorry. He had done some other things of which he might well be proud, in spite of this humiliating fact.

UNIONISM AS AN INVESTMENT FOR THE WAGE EARNER.

BY M. H. DRAPER.

THE mechanic or laboring man who must toil from early morn till evening tide is considered in some particulars, and by his more fortunate brothers, as one of the unfortunate class of human beings. He is so considered by reason of the fact that he does not possess the plethoric roll, nor has at his command a large bank deposit, and hence is not in line with business qualifications nor with the financial ability to invest in either stocks and bonds or any

commercial enterprises as has the moneyed man of today.

Now let us see what the mechanic or laboring man possesses in the way of capital. His ability to perform the greatest amount and best quality of work in his particular line is his capital.

He must, like the moneyed man, invest that capital where it will insure him the greatest amount of income. The capitalist with money to invest, whether in stocks or bonds, or in any of the various

commercial enterprises, considers well, if he is a shrewd business man, how and where he is going to make the investment. If he is going to engage in manufacturing or any of the commercial activities of life, he is most likely to seek that avenue of investment which he considers himself best qualified to manage.

As working men why should we not follow a similar line of action? It matters not in what line of work or class of trade we invest our capital; if we are successful we are greater or less in proportion to the way or manner in which we make the investment. For instance, if a man is a first-class carpenter, he has, no doubt, made an investment of his capital that will pay a larger income than if he had taken up some other vocation in life. Now we come to a very important feature; that is, the conditions which must control his capital. Those conditions which contribute the greatest amount of remuneration for his investment should be earnestly considered.

Every man having an earning capacity has just so much capital to invest. Now, there is no doubt, but the writer believes that in legitimate union organization the working man finds the source from which he can derive the greatest interest on his investment. We will take the carpenter who, under normal conditions, outside of union influences, earns in wage \$2.00 per day. He has availed himself of the best and only channel for his investment. He is not realizing an income commensurate with the capital he has invested. Now, there is presented to his attention the importance of becoming a member of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., a new investment enterprise to him. He unites with his home local and becomes an earnest union man. The local union with which he united had a wage scale of 33 1-3 cents per hour and a working day of 9 hours. After he had been a member one year, he thought he would investigate the financial condition of his investment. Upon examining his time record, he found that he had worked 260 days of nine hours each, having lost 52 out of the 312 working days of the year by reason of bad weather and other causes. He discovered that his capital, by reason of his judi-

cious investment, had paid him 260 dollars more for the year's work than he had ever realized from it before for the same investment of time. Did it pay him to make an investment of his capital in unionism? You will say "most assuredly it did."

The betterment of this union man's condition did not stop at merely an increase of his annual financial income, but it gave him a closer relation with his fellow workmen in the lodge-room, and that is not all. So long as he remains a true and loyal member, he has a protective benefit derived from the general headquarters of his organization in case of injury or death. This, then, should be convincing proof of the excellency of his investment, but that is not all.

Let us look in on the home life of this judicious investor. Before he knew how or where to make an investment of his capital, he found he could scarcely meet the necessary demands daily made upon his scant income. He was unable to provide for all the actual needs of his wife and children, much less to give them the enjoyment of any of the luxuries of life.

In the changed conditions accruing from his judicious investment, we find the home life of his family materially changed.

He has been able to accumulate a sufficient amount from his investment that now we find him domiciled in his own nice, new cottage, surrounded with the many comforts of life, his children looking as well-dressed as any children, and gaining, from the opportunity offered by good schools, that knowledge which will, in the end, place them on the higher plane of society, and thereby increase their usefulness as honorable men and women.

He, too, with the faithful wife and mother, as their years advance, have shown unmistakable proofs of a good investment.

The toil-worn features of the good wife and mother are not present, but, through a good investment of the father, she has been enabled to enjoy at least some of the comforts of life, and he, in reviewing the past in comparison with the present, knows and realizes that unionism, as an investment, has been greatly in his favor.

NEWS BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR PEOPLE'S RULE.

THE following open letter to Hon. Wm. H. Taft, who is designated as "Candidate for the Presidency of the United States," has been given to the press.

Dear Sir: Day before yesterday I read for the first time your Columbus speech and the day before perused your Oklahoma City speech. The reason for the delay in reading them is that I have been

away on a brief vacation. In behalf of the National Federation for People's Rule, which last year in cooperation with the American Federation of Labor pledged 110 of the present members of Congress to vote for the immediate establishment of a direct-vote system for national questions, I herewith reply to your attack on the Initiative and Referendum.

You do not describe the system nor

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

tell what it is accomplishing. Why this omission? It must be that had you done so it would have injured your case. The system exists in Oregon, Montana and South Dakota, as you well know, and is being adopted in Maine, Delaware, Ohio, Missouri, Oklahoma, Utah and North Dakota, with a unanimous vote in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. There certainly is sufficient history to which you might have referred.

Furthermore, you misdescribe the existing system of government. You say that it is "representative government" and that it "has served us well for 130 years."

We submit that the existing system in this country is not representative government, but machine rule; and that it has not existed for 130 years. We claim:

1. That the system of government established in this country in 1776 was the People's Rule; namely, a system in which the voters possessed an option to vote direct on public questions, the will of the majority being an instruction to representatives, which they carefully observed. And representatives in the Legislatures were pledged by districts instead of by machine-rule State and National conventions.

2. That through this People's Rule system the War of the Revolution was successfully fought.

3. That when the constitutional convention of 1787 submitted to the several states the system in which the voters were to be shorn of the power to instruct representatives the proposal was about to be rejected when some of the Federalist leaders agreed that if the state conventions would adopt the proposed system of government they, the Federalists, would co-operate in the First Congress to submit constitutional amendments for a bill of rights and other limitations on the Federal government. This agreement was carried out, resulting in amendments I to X, inclusive, the IXth and Xth of which are as follows:

"The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparge others retained by the people."

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Among the rights and powers reserved to the people was that of instructing representatives, as is evidenced by debates in the First Congress, also by the continued instruction of representatives and their obedience, except that most of the Federalists refused.

4. Our next claim is that the Federalist party overthrew the People's Rule system of government in 1798. That year it gained control of the National House

in addition to its control in the Senate and White House and ruled against the people's will. It passed the iniquitous and unconstitutional Alien and Sedition laws and other unconstitutional acts. This caused such a revulsion of feeling that at the next election the people restored their sovereignty. They elected men who were pledged to majority rule and the Federal constitution.

5. The restored People's Rule was so successful that the Federalist party died, and thenceforth every one seeking public office acknowledged the justice of majority rule.

6. During the People's Rule era there was remarkable progress. Primogeniture was abolished at the outset, thereby resulting in equal rights within the family. Entails were carefully restricted, thus giving in successive generations a greater equality between individuals. Church and state were separated, thus restoring equal rights between the churches and establishing religious freedom. Public schools were installed, thereby promoting the welfare of the state by educating all its citizens. In short, there was applied the doctrine of equal rights to all, special privileges to none, resulting in the greatest progress that the world has ever witnessed. By the year 1800 property qualifications for voting began to be discarded and during the first quarter of the century the system of manhood suffrage within the white race was quite generally completed. Along with this general advance there perished the party that advocated the rule of the few. When De Tocqueville visited America about 1830 his investigations enabled him to say:

"The democratic principle has gained so much strength by time, by events, and by legislation, as to have become not only predominant, but all-powerful. Men are seen on a greater equality of fortunes and intellect, or, in other words, more equal in their strength than in any other country of the world, or in any age of which history has preserved the remembrance. * * * The Anglo-Americans are the first nation who have been allowed by their circumstances, their origin, their intelligence, and especially by their morals, to establish and maintain the sovereignty of the people." (Vol. I, pp. 67-68.)

7. After the disintegration of the Federalist party there was but one great organization in the field, the Republican party; and the system whereby candidates for state and national offices were nominated underwent a vital change. During 1823 to 1832 State and National Conventions were established. At first this was an improvement in the People's Rule system and the voters ceased to instruct the elected representatives.

8. But soon the State and National Committees began to alter the convention

system. In place of delegates elected direct, or nearly so, it was provided that delegates should be elected by delegates and that these should elect other delegates, the aim being to terminate the people's rule. By 1844 the machine rule system was so fully established that John C. Calhoun, a leading presidential candidate within the Democratic party, withdrew, and in an address exposed it. In conclusion he said:

"I hold it impossible to form a scheme more perfectly calculated to annihilate the control of the people over the presidential election and vest in those who make politics a trade, and who live or expect to live on the government."—(Benton's Thirty Years' View, Vol. II, p. 596.)

When the Democratic National Convention of 1844 assembled, a majority of the delegates were pledged to Van Buren, the former Democratic President, but he was not nominated. Polk was nominated, whom the people scarcely knew. Says Benton:

"That convention is an era in our political history, to be looked back upon as the starting point in a course of usurpation which has taken the choice of president out of the hands of the people, and vested it in the hands of a self-constituted and irresponsible assemblage. It was the first instance of such a disposal of the presidency—for these nominations are the election, so far as the party is concerned; but not the last. These assemblages now (1853) perpetuate themselves, through a committee of their own, ramified into each state, sitting permanently, and working incessantly to govern the election that is to come, after having governed the one that is past."—(Thirty Years' View, Vol. II, p. 595.)

9. Under this machine rule system the Mexican War was brought on, followed by the other excesses of the Slave Power, in which there were compromises by the Whig leaders which quickly killed their party.

10. The new party—the party opposed to the spread of chattel slavery and which championed the settlement of issues by majority rule—won the election, and the few who were in power in the South seceded. All would have been different under majority rule. The great civil war was a direct result of the people's loss of self-government.

11. In the stress of civil war the Republican party was unable to re-establish a majority rule system, and after President Lincoln's assassination and death the machine rule system was continued.

12. Gradually our people have learned how to restore their sovereignty. The movement for the optional direct-vote system for public questions is far advanced, as is pointed out in an earlier paragraph. Additional points are as follows: The movement is far along or is com-

pleted in 29 states, while nationally more than one-fourth the members of the House are pledged to vote for a Federal statute for the immediate establishment of a national system of advisory initiative and advisory referendum, and have agreed to obey instructions from their constituents when given by referendum vote.

13. This People's Rule movement is non-partisan. It is the systematic questioning of the nominees of both the great parties, followed by the publication of replies.

14. The situation today is that the people in the Republican states of Oregon, Montana, South Dakota, North Dakota, Ohio, Maine and Delaware have tasted the benefits of self-government and will not turn back, while Senator La Follette is a Republican presidential candidate on a People's Rule platform, and Governor Hughes is doubtless a majority ruler. Along with all this is a mighty growth of the non-partisan movement for majority rule. Every candidate who is to come before the primaries or local conventions will be questioned and his reply will be published to the voters, after which the nominees will all be questioned. For the first time since the Declaration of Independence the people's right to self government is a live national issue.

The statements of fact in these fourteen paragraphs are indisputable.

Necessarily these facts square with other historical facts. For example, they explain the presence of swollen fortunes. The gigantic centralization of wealth is noted by you, Mr. Taft, in your Columbus speech, but instead of tracing out its cause you carefully steer away from it. Why this shyness? And in another place you claim that the existing system of government has "served us well." Is this consistent? How is it that since De Tocqueville noted the wonderful equality of fortune in America, which had become more and more equal, the tendency has been reversed? The explanation is the change to the rule of the few, pointed out in paragraphs eight to eleven.

But you, Mr. Secretary, while decrying the presence of swollen fortunes, such as the world has never before witnessed, ask the people to leave in place the existing rule-of-the-few and vote to continue in power the same party machine! It has not protected the people's interests; it is only the Chief Executive who is calling for a square deal. It is quite probable that the Democratic machine would do no better, for it is the system that is wrong. But when the people elect candidates pledged to establish a direct-vote system for public questions there will quickly be a change. Then practically all the men elected to office will be such as will really protect the people's interests,

as is evidenced by the work of the constitutional convention in Oklahoma.

You openly claim that the people of this country are not fit to rule. You say:

"If it is difficult for the people to use proper judgment in the concrete question of the personality of the representatives they are to select to carry on their national government, how much more difficult for them to give sufficient attention to the settlement of the many questions of policy and procedure in complicated statutes which the people have always been willing to leave to the decision of their representatives, skilled in the science of legislation, whose general views on the main political issues of the day are well understood. Think of the possibility of securing a vote of fourteen million of electors on the 4,000 items of a tariff bill. The opportunity to retire a representative who fails to be truly representative is all that the people wish and need to enforce their will."

Our answer is that if a majority of the voters desire to veto a proposed tariff law they should possess that right. Unquestionably if a tariff bill should be vetoed the revised bill when passed would more surely promote the public welfare. The existing and long continued evils in our tariff and railroad systems completely demonstrate that it is not enough that we, the people, shall "possess the opportunity to retire a representative who fails to be truly representative." We have only a choice between party machines. If what you state were true there would exist none of the crying evils which you yourself have described. The people most certainly wish for more than a choice between the rule of one or the other of the party machines, and it is our belief that at the 1908 election more than a majority of the voters will so register their will. Respectfully submitted,

NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR PEOPLE'S RULE
By George H. Shibley, President.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM A LIFE NATIONAL ISSUE.

BY GEORGE H. SHIBLEY,

PRESIDENT NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR PEOPLE'S RULE.

The People's Rule in place of machine rule has become a live national issue. Mr. Taft has publicly taken it up by attacking the initiative and referendum, as also have the Oklahoma Republican leaders, and within the Democratic party there is wide-spread open opposition.

Heretofore the opposition has kept itself from public view, fearing discussion. But the movement has reached a point where it is carrying everything before it, which has compelled the monopolists and their attorneys to publicly combat the extension of the people's power or lose their monopoly privileges. Following are illustrations of the voters' practically unanimous sentiment for more power in themselves.

In Oregon in 1902 the people installed the initiative and referendum by a vote of 11 to 1. There had been a four years' campaign.

The same year in Illinois with only a small amount of preliminary discussion an advisory vote by the people was 5 to 1. In Republican counties the majority was largest, being as high as 12 to 1.

Last year in Montana the people adopted a constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum by a 6 to 1 vote.

Two years before in Delaware an advisory vote was taken in which the people instructed the Legislature to install a direct-vote system for public questions. The majority was 6 to 1.

Last spring in Maine the Legislature

submitted a constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum and the vote was unanimous.

The last House in Pennsylvania passed a bill to establish the initiative and referendum in cities and boroughs and here, too, the vote was unanimous.

There are but two examples of where the initiative and referendum has become a party issue—Ohio and Oklahoma. In both cases it was the Republican party which asked the voters to refrain from taking more power to themselves and it was defeated. In Ohio it was two years ago and the party lost control in the State Senate, and almost lost the House. The Democratic increase in representation in the Senate was 475 per cent—an unprecedented gain. This year in Oklahoma, 1907, the Republicans opposed the initiative and referendum and of the 112 delegates to the constitutional convention it elected only 14, half of whom saved themselves by pledging for the initiative and referendum.

In the coming national campaign the people will understand more fully than ever before the advantages to be gained by restoring a system whereby they shall possess an option to vote direct on public questions, and after the national conventions shall have selected the nominees it seems improbable that either of them will argue to the voters that they should not increase their power.

Within the Republican party there are plenty of Presidential candidates who champion the restoration of People's Rule. Senator La Follette is advocating it, and doubtless Governor Hughes is the

same type of statesman. It would seem that unless candidates of this type are nominated the Republican party will meet its Waterloo, just as the Federalist and Whig party went to destruction. In

both cases the few in control of the party failed to voice the popular sentiment and wrecked the organization. What will be the attitude of next year's Republican National Convention?

LIFE'S PECULIAR WAYS.

BY FRANK DUFFY.

IN last Decoration Day, in the city of Indianapolis, a public ceremony took place in the unveiling of the statue of General Lawton. On that occasion the praises of Lawton were sung to the skies; his good deeds were recounted over and over again; his bravery was not forgotten; the trials he encountered and the hardships he endured through life were told and retold by one speaker after another. In fact, we were led to believe that he was the bravest, the best and the noblest man that ever lived. It is nice for his family and his friends to know that after having fought the battles of life bravely and manfully, irrespective of the jeers and taunts thrown at him and of all the unkind words said to him, that he is now held in honor and esteem for the course he pursued in the performance of his duty, as he saw it. But let me here ask, would it not have been better, far better, to have given Lawton some of this honor and glory while yet alive? Would it not have smoothed out the rough and rugged paths of life? Would it not have helped him on to greater achievement? Would it not have acted as a soothing balm and a reviving tonic to the worn and tired soldier of fortune, fighting for his country and his flag to have given him a kind word now and then. Ah, yes, but the kind words never came until it was too late, until the ears were deaf, the tongue stilled and the senses gone forever. Profuse recognition and adulation can not do him any good now, nor can

Flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of death.

From his superiors he received stern and commanding instructions, and from those under his charge he was censured for enforcing orders and for being so precise and particular in the discharge of his duties. No matter which course he followed fault was found. And as it is in public life so it is in private life. I venture to say no man is more slandered, reviled, ill-spoken of, censured and abused than the labor leader. He is fighting the battles of life—your battles—day in and day out with all the energy, ability, vim,

determination and authority at his command. He gives his entire time, day and night, without reserve, to your interests. His sole ambition is to improve your conditions and to make life worth the living. He gets in return abuse, poor pay and long hours of toil, coupled with unkind words. This can not be denied, for how often is he spoken of as a skate, a fakir, a grafter and a leecher? Very often. In fact, expressions of this kind are so common nowadays that we seem not to notice them any more, yet they are harmful to our cause and to the entire labor movement as well. It is therefore time to stop this sort of business altogether. It is time to stamp it out once and for all. Members of labor organizations should not tolerate such expressions and such proceedings any longer. We should assist in every way possible the Leader, the Officer or the Business Agent who is fighting our cause. We should encourage him in the good work he is doing. We should always be ready to come to his assistance and above all, we should give him a kind word once in a while.

Why should good things ne'er be said
Of a friend till he is dead.

When a man is dead and gone people have nothing, as a rule, but kind words for him. They shed tears over his bier and pile flowers on his grave, but what good is all that when you abused and slandered him in life. Give me a kind word, a simple little flower, a hearty shake of the hand, a pat on the shoulder while I am yet in the land of the living, for when I am dead it will be too late and then your eulogy, praise, flowers and grand display will amount to naught. In the future let us try to stop our knocking, kicking and fault-finding and take the opposite course. Cheer your friend on his way; help him over the stile. Encourage him to better and nobler things; assist him in his efforts to do good and you will make life worth the living.

If you are sighing for a lofty work,
If great ambitions dominate your mind;
Just watch yourself and see you do not
shirk

The common little ways of being kind.



Focal union 193 #427 I.B.E.W.
Springfield Illinois Labor Day - 1907.

CORRESPONDENCE

St. Louis No. 1.

As our present Press Secretary has not seemed to be working his job very hard will send in a few lines to let the brothers know that Local Union No. 1 is working for the top of the long ladder and with the present outlook all of you will have to do some tall hustling to keep in sight of No. 1.

We made an agreement with the contractors here the 1st of July which we consider very good considering the conditions over the balance of the country.

We asked for \$5.20 per day, but compromised for \$5.00 per day from July 1st, 1907, to January 1st, 1908, and \$5.20 from January 1st, 1908, to May 1st, 1909, with practically no concessions in the working rules. But brothers, remember we can't take care of all the Brotherhood, for the work is not here. The past year has been very good but the past few weeks it has slowed down and a number of our brothers have worked but very little for the past two months, so brothers, remember we treat you all alike, but we expect to take care of our home brothers first for we believe that is right—the man that creates anything should have the benefit.

I would not advise any brothers to come here expecting to fall into a good thing or straight time for we have about three hundred members looking for that kind of a job and about forty of them have nothing else to do but look for it.

Our very worthy President, Brother Manson holds over for his second term in office and to his faithful and untiring efforts in behalf of the Union can a large part of No. 1's success of the past year be attributed.

Also Business Agent, Bro. Geo. Kelly is in his third term and there is very little use trying to beat him around the corner for he will get you if you are not straight.

With success to the Brotherhood, I am,
Fraternally,
E. P. McBROOM,
Recording Secretary.

San Francisco No. 6.

No doubt it will surprise some of the brothers who will take the trouble to peruse these few lines, when they learn that they come from Local No. 6, I. B.

E. W. It has been the custom of late, whenever reference is made to our title, whether it is in the opening ceremonies or merely in a news item in the daily papers, to lay particular stress on the I. B. E. W. end of it. This custom is due to the fact, that there exists in San Francisco today, a dual organization of inside wiremen known as "Electrical Mechanics California No. 1." Which was created and chartered by P. J. McCarthy of the Building Trades Council, and in order that we might not be confounded with that bunch of fuse-blowers, we have resorted to the simple expedient of emphasizing our international affiliations.

Yes, boys, No. 6 is still on her feet, albeit somewhat weak from the effects of the powerful cathartic administered to her about January 1st. But the bile is all out of her system now and she is gradually building up a robust unionism which can be depended upon to withstand all the furies of the B. T. C.

To those of the brothers who were here when the trouble started and who have since floated elsewhere we send greetings.

The famous committee of ten still stands, and although numerically depleted, there is plenty of fighting blood left yet.

Our new set of officers have taken hold with a vengeance. The strenuous Mark Antley wields the gavel with a vigorous hand, and delivers his rulings in language more forcible than parliamentary. He is ably seconded by Brother Caulfield, who is as much a master of the constitution as he is of Webster's Unabridged. Victor Lemonge fills the Recording Secretary's chair with credit and ability. Our worthy foreman, Brother Wiskotchill has had no occasion as yet to exercise his functions or his muscle. He is eagerly awaiting the opportunity to do so on any befuddled fuse-blower who may inadvertently whisper the word "California" * at the wicket.

Not notwithstanding the great number of brothers who have left town, a very respectable majority was polled for these successful candidates, at our last election. A fact which indicates that No. 6 is about the liveliest corpse that has ever been pronounced dead by P. H.

San Francisco has been much in the public eye of late, with her earthquakes,

*California is the pass-word of the scab organization.

her strikes, and her graft prosecutions. But the most shocking case of depravity yet exposed by the newspapers, was the attempted kidnapping of the august president of the B. T. C. by several members of No. 6.

It is alleged that there was a deep laid plot to kidnap McCarthy, bind him hand and foot, and carry him in an automobile to a lonely spot on North Beach, and there, after subjecting him to numerous indignities, roll him slowly towards the treacherous waters, until a promise was wrung from him to reinstate No. 6 in the B. T. C.

It is further alleged that the plot mis-carried at the last moment on account of the conspirators not being able to pay for the automobile in advance.

This last allegation is the most damning evidence that the miscreants were members of No. 6 on strike.

This story has been given such credence by the loyal delegates to the B. T. C. that they have appropriated a large amount of money to convict these members of No. 6.

It is an actual fact boys, that some of the members of the brotherhood are being tried on this charge of kidnapping, with about as much foundation for the charge as there is for McCarthy's statement that this local is dead.

These are the methods that this man is using to try to bring that condition to pass.

Imagine if you please, the president of a central labor body composed of locals of international unions and supposedly run on democratic principles, taking to himself the powers of a dictator, and claiming the right to make and unmake local unions at his pleasure. Completely ignoring their international organizations to whom these locals are alone responsible for their actions, and who have the sole right to discipline them.

Things are coming to a pretty pass when an international will compel its locals to join central labor bodies and then stand by and see their locals thrown out, their rights and privileges given to men who have either broken the I. B. E. W. obligation or else never taken it.

I do not intend to go into the details of the controversy between No. 6 and P. H. McCarthy. No doubt the facts of the case are known to a majority of our sister locals by this time. Nor do I wish to cast any reflections on our general officers. But it is high time that the fact be demonstrated to P. H. McCarthy and all others of his stripe, that the grand officers of this brotherhood are the only constituted authorities having power to discipline and grant charters to locals of electrical workers.

This is the proposition No. 6 is up against since January 1st, and so far she has held her own and will continue to

do so. But it is time now that the fight be taken up by those higher in authority than No. 6, and carried to a conclusion.

Yours fraternally,

N. R. BAYLOR.

Pittsburg No. 14.

It has been a long time since a letter from this local appeared, and hope this will not be too late for the September issue. I will try to give the brotherhood information regarding conditions in this district. We had an open charter for awhile and done very good work during that time. This local stands something over 300 members at present. This will give you an idea that there are plenty of linemen in this district. While we are very well organized on the jobs that are passable we continue to pound away at the enemy to our organization, and land a few applicants occasionally. I think as long as the big Bell keeps ringing out new fixers, the I. B. will make them spend their money in giving experience to new men who will finally become members of the I. B. E. W. It will take a long time to show the Bell that as strong as it is, they will find it useless to crush the union men out of the telephone business. They may throw us down for awhile, but let us not be discouraged over that fact, for the unions have come to stay. Though crushed at times, they will be up and doing until the corporations will pay the wages justly earned. Tel. and Tel. work pays \$2.75 per nine hours. The Bell pays \$75.00 per month and if you are off Saturday you are docked for two days.

The scale of this district at present is \$3.25 per nine hours on steady jobs. Contract work pays more as per union agreement. Overtime and Sunday work is very unsatisfactory, as in a good many cases it does not comply with our scale. Now if any brothers think of coming this way, it is up to you, for we don't bar traveling cards. You can look at the above conditions and see how you like them, for they are the best that can be had at present. I will also say that we have been very unfortunate about keeping our members at work this season. We have an average of twenty to forty brothers out of work since last spring. Let no weak knees come to this town thinking they can hold a job without the goods, for we have good card men on all jobs, and a Business Agent that stands six feet and can look square in your eye when he explains unionism. Such is J. A. Groves, Samuel Young as our worthy president, assisted by his tallness, Bro. M. J. Bell as Vice Presiding Officer, with a splendid Recording Secretary, William Allen and the rest of the officers and brothers doing their part for the advancement of labor. So as you glance through

these lines and note the welcome you would receive with out a card.

I will bring this to a close, hoping the brothers can tolerate my first letter.

With best wishes to I. B. E. W.

F. X. KINAST.

Jersey City No. 15.

Local No. 15 should get a new set of trustees for there has been several complaints from members who have been compelled to stand all during the meeting on account of there not being enough chairs.

The trustees say there would not be space to place said chairs, owing to the overcrowded condition of the hall. Such success as we have with our meetings is well deserved because of the great amount of interest the members take in the welfare of the Local.

Their desire seems to be to make it second to none in the district.

It matters not what kind of weather falls on meeting night they manage to get here if they have to hire an automobile. The old timers say that they can remember when a meeting of 35 or 40 members was considered tip top. But that was long ago therefore we'll let it pass.

Some ill mannered person will possibly call the press secretary "a short and ugly name," but he is above such slurs and therefore doesn't mind.

J. B. H.

Detroit No. 18.

Local No. 18 has been so busy initiating new members we have not had time to write to the WORKER. I hope this has been the case with all the other Locals as I have not seen a letter from some of them in a long time.

Our newly elected officers are: President, J. O'Brien, 140 First st.; Vice President, Snyder; Recording Secretary, Ed. Parmenter, 1609 Michigan ave.; Financial Secretary and Business Agent, J. Busby, 1st First st. and Treasurer, Chas. Lakin, 462 Cavalry ave.

Work is not very brisk here at present and some of the boys are laying around waiting for something to turn up. I have often thought what a fine thing it would be if all our members were union men instead of just members. Some fellows have an idea that all there is to being a union man is filling out an application then taking his time about paying the initiation fee, paying dues just often enough to keep from being suspended, never attending a meeting unless there is an entertainment or smoker, and never trying to get the man working with him in the right way. Brothers, wake up, such conditions should not be, we should all be business agents you are not only working for your own

good but for the general welfare of the I. B. E. W. when you are saying a word to help the cause along.

There is no use of members coming to Detroit as there is nothing doing and brothers are asked to keep outsiders from coming in as the association has brought enough skates in here now, and remember to be first, last and all the while the one to boost the cause along.

Yours fraternally,

ED. PAMMERTON.

New York No. 20.

Well being as it is a long time since there has been anything in the WORKER from this Local, I wish to let the brothers at large know we are not all dead yet, but are still existing and doing business in an up-to-date manner in an up-to-date place on the good old Bowery.

It seems as though some of the brothers will have to have some juice pumped into them on Tuesday nights for to get them to attend the meetings. Brothers don't be so easily affected with these brain storms that accompany this warm weather, especially on Tuesday nights. For the benefit of any brother who is attacked with the above disease I would recommend my special prescription which is 75 cents, one ounce due book, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce working card and see the brothers whose efforts have been crowned with success in keeping No. 20 still on the map, for brothers you all know the conditions existing here at the present time and if all you brothers will put your shoulder to the wheel and try and attend to the meetings I can see No. 20 becoming a head liner and staring on Broadway.

Well being as there is a short circuit on the line I will have to close up.

Fraternally yours,

J. E. HOGAN,
Press Secretary.

Omaha No. 22.

"In the commencement of the beginning," as the Dutchman said, I believe it is absolutely necessary for me to apologize to the Brotherhood at large for No. 22's long spell o' silence.

For the last six months the old guards of No. 22 have been very busy scouting the highways and through the by-ways and gathering the unorganized into our ranks and I am pleased to report progress.

No. 22 at the present has a membership of about 75 members and we are still gathering them in every meeting. Needless to say this is an open shop town, but from all appearance at the present it won't be long before we will have things sealed up again.

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Like a good many other towns in this locality our Local here has a remaining few of that Tad Pole element. The only excuse they have for not joining the union is that it is not run to suit them, and if they are asked how they would like to have it run they just simply hang their head and paw the ground.

Well, thank God, the day isn't far off and especially here in Omaha when these animals will have either their choice of packing the goods or digging out to where the cactus is longer and thicker.

These fellows remind me very much of the cuckoo bird that inhabits central Europe. Only cuckoo is too mild a name for 'em. Now it would have been much more handier for us if our thoughtless forefathers had called the cuckoo bird a skunk.

You know the cuckoo bird lets some other bird build a nest, then comes along and kicks him out and feathers it for himself. It is the same way with these scabs. Mr. Union Man makes conditions and Mr. Scab comes along and gets the benefits. Yet he is so narrow between the eyes he can't see it that way.

Or the benefit of the traveling brothers I w... say work is fair here. Wages \$3.00 to \$3.50 per day, eight hours. The word (welcome) is on our mat for those who drift along this way with a good paid up card and a clear conscience.

If your conscience bothers you or if you haven't any, don't come to Omaha.

In other words to make it plainer, if you belong to that board or bill beating element don't drift this way for you will just make more work for No. 22's (Board Bill Collecting Department.)

Now if Bro. J. A. Neenan, Card No. 138827, from No. 83, Milwaukee, Wis., or G. M. Grace, Card No. 97419, from No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa., sees this please remember there is a landlady patiently waiting for a remittance. So if you don't come through with what you owe remember No. 22 won't take much time in knowing the reason why.

Hoping this finds all the Locals in the Brotherhood in as prosperous a condition as No. 22, will close.

Another month having rolled around I will proceed to generate a few words for Local No. 22.

Last winter we shot all our juice into the Board Bill Beaters Circuit, but this time we will throw the switch into another circuit, the circuit of Non-Attendance.

You all know that when a man is about down and out with a sickness, the doctors put their heads together and hold a consultation and take into consideration the symptoms of the patient. The result is that they arrive at a conclusion as to what ails their man and they either kill or cure him.

But not so with our Mr. Man, you can neither kill or cure him. We have diagnosed his case many and many a time and have tried all the remedies we could think of. Non-Attendance is one of those diseases of organized labor that not only weakens the brother who does not attend his meeting, but it is also of a contagious nature and others are apt to follow the example set by him. The result is it spreads and naturally weakens the union.

As far as getting down to the causes of Mr. Man's absence (and there surely is a cause) a body don't need to have a sheep skin to solve that problem.

It is not uncommon to meet members who consider the Brotherhood a mere Automatic Fighting Institution for the purpose of securing shorter hours and higher wages. They don't seem to realize the purpose of a labor union, and they usually think all they have to do is to pay their dues and let the meetings slide as they will.

The other causes are laziness and indifference and last but not least (and this to the pretty boy with the red neck tie) girl on the brain, a bad but not fatal case, usually cured by the expensive experience. I know that a good many of the young tigers of our locals have that bump very well developed, and they are not satisfied with six nights a week, but must shoot the full load on and spend the whole seven evenings at the same place.

Now, brothers, it is not my purpose to call up or cause unpleasantness, but facts are facts and facts are stubborn things to overcome. You have got to cut out this hanging around the corners and licking up spray. Fall into line and drill yourself in unionism. Don't leave all the work for the willing few.

Now as to Local conditions here. I will say things are fair, and we always like to see a good man drift our way with the green goods on him.

Among the wandering boys who have drifted back our way is Carlson, the popular I. B. E. W. Swede.

Sincerely hoping and wishing all brothers success in all their efforts to further the cause of unionism, I beg to remain,

Very truly,

JOE WALLMANN,
Press Secretary.

Baltimore No. 27.

After receiving my July WORKER and partially reading same and carefully noting the different things under discussion and as I have been silent for some time, I will once more attempt to pencil a few lines for our August number and hope it will not reach headquarters too late to be printed, providing it escapes the blue pencil.

The unions in general are preparing for a big parade here on Labor day and I

hope it will be a success as I think if we are to be unions let us show the spirit when we can, so let every electrical workman that has unionism in his heart prove his unionism by the deeds he does. Let him ever be ready to uphold the cause of unionism by good sound union labor arguments and if he is a union man at heart let him not hide his unionism and keep under cover to keep his little foreman from knowing that he was a man in ranks on that great Labor day parade.

Now brothers, don't be afraid to ask a man for his application. Show him that you are a union man and that he will have to have the goods if he works with you. Now brothers do this and there will be on the road to success (for in Union there is Strength) and now brothers, that the boycott is lifted from the United Electric Light Co. and there not being any card men working on the job lets all endeavor to do our best and try and see if we can't do a little agitation of unionism to those non-union men and show them the great mistake they are making by not being one of the boys that carries the goods.

Now I think if Bro. Sutton would use some of his spare moments and call on some of those poor souls that are drifting and groping in darkness he might be able to save some of them. I know you got the spirit, George, why not try?

Now not having the pleasure of seeing as large attendance as there should be I have noticed that quite a number will make excuses of some sort and instead of coming to meetings and taking the interest a brother should they will just come often enough to pay their dues or see how they stand on the books. If all would attend regularly, when a motion was before the Local it could be thoroughly sifted out before being passed on and as there is more wisdom in 75 heads than there is in 25 it is just what is required to be successful and we hope that in the future all members will attend regularly to help the good cause along. The brothers all felt glad to see Bro. Douty show his smiling face again in the hall and also glad to hear of Bro. Chambers being out of the hospital as all know of the close call the brothers had two months ago.

Well, brothers, work around Baltimore and vicinity seems to be at a standstill and everybody holding their own. Bro. Walter Elmet of Local No. 210 and Bro. Gibbs, paid us a visit at our last meeting night.

Now, Mr. Editor, as my epistle is beginning to get a little long, I will try and bring it to a close, but I want to express my appreciation for so neat and valuable a journal as you are giving us, so wishing you prosperity and success in your efforts and the efforts of all loyal electrical workmen and bring greater blessings and efficiency into our ranks

until we reach the highest mark of honor that can be obtained in the I. B. E. W., I remain,

Fraternally yours,
WM. H. GREEN,
Press Secretary.

P. S.—Any one knowing the whereabouts of Wm. P. Hall or A. Malacoskie, please write to Wm. H. Green, 825 W. Fayette st., Baltimore, Md.

Trenton No. 29.

Well, another month has rolled around and I suppose lots of the brothers will be looking in the WORKER to see how No. 29 is standing and also looking for information regarding the strike. The situation is about the same with most all brothers working. The Bell is getting by with their scabs as far as they go and that is not far, they are not doing any new work just running a few orders and keeping down trouble. It has been stated by an official that they will let their work out by contract before they will give up, but if the Bell can not get scabs to do their work I do not see how any contractor is going to get scabs to do work for them. I would advise all brothers to stay away from this vicinity and pay no attention to any contract work until they know whether it is for the Bell or not for any man that works for a contractor that is doing work for the Bell is as much a scab as any men that works for the Bell direct for he is only scabbing it in an offhand way.

We had a meeting of delegates from each Local on strike last Sunday, the 18th, for the purpose of discussing the strike. The sense of the meeting was to continue the strike until a settlement was reached.

As my last months letter was not published I will give you a list of our last election of officers: President, E. O. Sheperd; Vice President, J. Grant; R. S., Ed. Garvey, 168 Cooper st., F. S., P. S. Fleischer; Treasurer, Chas. Cunningham; 1st Inspector, Angus A. McDougal; 2d Inspector, James Johnson; Trustees, J. Grant, Geo. Raum, J. P. Kelly; Foreman, J. Fitzgerald; Press Secretary, E. O. Sheperd.

Wishing all brothers success I am,
Fraternally yours,
E. O. SHEPERD,
Press Secretary.

Sacramento No. 36.

My heart is filled with sorrow when I think that in my first letter to the WORKER, I have to report an accident which resulted fatally to our late Brother, Gus Bremer, who met his death while working on a 2,000 volt circuit.

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His home was in Yuba City, Calif., and he was well known on the Pacific coast, and enjoyed the sobriquet of "Gloomy Gus," despite the fact of a very jolly disposition.

Bro. John Harlow was working with the late brother, at the time of the accident, and the prompt manner in which he handled the situation was a surprise to us all.

Although physicians were secured at once and everything possible done, Bro. Bremer never regained consciousness. He was buried at his home in Yuba City, July 4th.

I am pleased to state that the Pacific States Telephone Company is beginning to show signs of activity, and I hear that Bro. Donald Stone (better known as "Ginger") after making a strenuous search yesterday could only locate one man willing to go to work. Also that the new Western Power, whose plant is to be located 20 miles from Oroville, Colo., have quite a number of men working, so, altogether the outlook is good for a busy season, which will in a way counterbalance the chaotic condition of affairs in San Francisco.

Our usual refreshments at installation night were postponed on account of the accident reported above, and took place last Saturday evening at Pythian castle.

The entertainment was greatly enhanced by a series of moving pictures furnished by our new president, Walter Williams. Here's to him boys, he certainly is what the doctor ordered, and with all due respect to our retiring president, Frank Lindner, whose excellent service during his term of office would be hard to beat, I think that our new president will infuse more enthusiasm into our Local members and check a tendency which a few members have of trying to dominate our meetings.

With best wishes fraternally, I remain,
Yours,
R. AUSTIN,
Press Secretary.

Cleveland No. 39.

Some of our fellow craftsmen seem to forget that Local No. 39 is still doing business, and the only time we hear from them is when a movement is on foot to increase wages, and I take notice that they receive the same benefits from the endeavors of our Local as our loyal members. They work union hours, receive union pay, not knowing or caring about anyone but themselves; if you ask one of these fellows to take out a card they will tell you that they receive union wages and work union hours so what is the use of joining the unions. Suppose all of us had no more brains than these rats, how much do you think we would receive for our labor?

In order to be a unionist a man must be educated to it, just like he would to a trade or anything else worth knowing; very few, if any of us recognize this point, that unionism like any other ism must be understood if we desire to obtain the full benefits of its teachings. I would advise every brother in our organization to study carefully the editorial writings of our Grand Secretary, Brother Collins. He will find there everything that is needed to teach him to carry on the campaign for better conditions in the labor market, for the time is certainly coming when every man who toils must be fully equipped to hold his own and in order to do this he must work with his fellow worker.

Our Business Agent, Bro. Campbell, is making things hustle in this vicinity. He struck the street railway people for a raise for the boys and it was granted; union and non-union sharing alike, that ought to make the latter wake up.

Work in this vicinity is very slack at present with no signs of picking up. Brothers Murphy and Gleason have transferred to the inside Local, wish them all kinds of good luck.

Fraternally,
H. S. C.,
Press Secretary.

Belleville No. 50.

As I haven't seen any items in the WORKER lately, I will write to let the boys know that we are still living, growing and doing well. The members seem to take an interest in the meetings. We have a good attendance, and this is the right way to keep posted on what is going on in the Local.

Work is very slack here with the Light and both Telephone Companies. Bro. Townsen, who has been laid off by the Kinloch Telephone Co., has went northward to rest until work picks up here.

Bro. Preston has resigned his position with the Bell Telephone Co., and has started for warmer regions.

The Bell Telephone Co., expect to be in their new office, which has lately been completed by September first. They are also putting their wires under ground in the main part of the city.

Max Kraft, foreman of the Bell telephone Co., underwent an operation for appendicitis in St. Elizabeth's hospital. He is doing nicely and we hope that by the time the boys read this he will be with us again.

Our boys are waiting for a chicken supper promised by Isaac Dalton, better known as "Ike, the Newlywed." Bro. Bertshinger, our ex-president, thinks that the weather is hotter than his 2,200 volts.

At our first regular meeting we elected the following officers.

President, D. M. Mallinson; Vice President, Henry Ward; Treasurer, Will Reed; Financial Secretary, Ed. Fredicks; Recording Secretary, Fred Kastle; Foreman, Isaac Dalton; Trustee, Cliff Gamble.

Well, I guess I have taken up space enough, so will close circuit with best wishes to all the boys.

Yours,

D. MALLINSON,
Press Secretary.

Harrisburg No. 53.

Local No. 53 is still among the living, if it didn't have a letter in the WORKER for about a year. The Central Labor Union of this Old Burg is on the jump to complete all arrangements far the Labor day celebration. His Honor, Mayor Edward Z. Gross, and D. P. Patter are two of the speakers. What others I do not know of at present. The parade will form in the morning at 8:30 and move at 9:00; after a short street parade they will proceed to Reservoir Park where the fun for the morning will take place. In the afternoon there will be motor boat, swimming and canoe races on the Old Susquehanna river. There is quite a list of prizes to be given to the winners of the different contests.

Now if there is another local that the Recording Secretary has to set down and drop a card to about one half of the members to notify them to be present at an occasion like that, I would like to know of it. That is the case here, about a quorum at a meeting to do business; talk about lack of interest in the affairs of the union at large or a Local. It is no wonder that every floater from the Atlantic to the Pacific gives Harrisburg a black eye; it is no wonder President Patter was with us some time ago and while here did very good work for us. He was called away on account of trouble at Easton, before he could finish here, but I hope to see him with us again ere long. I have started to a meeting more than once and have met members of this Local on the street and asked them if they were going down to the meeting. The look that they give you is enough to scare the life out of a government mule, and the answer is, didn't know it was meeting night; promised to take my steady lady to the park.

I suppose when the brothers that have the good of the union at heart read this they will think it is all hot air, but it is the truth.

Work here is very slack at present but all the brothers, and none green goods carriers are working, and the prospects for this fall and winter looks very poor so don't come this way thinking you are going to strike a Nevada gold mine for it is a big mistake. Good old No. 53 is not dead for we occasionally show some poor soul the error of his way, and give

our "William Goat" a chance at him, as quite a few of the brothers that had the misfortune to tackle him can testify.

I will now close, as it is 1:30 a. m.

Hoping the Editor will correct all mistakes and not consign this to the waste basket, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

J. E. (Kid) ADAMS,
Recording Secretary.

P. S.—If Bro. Tom Ahearn, otherwise known as "Funny Face" sees this, drop me a line to 1351 North st., Harrisburg, Pa., as I am very anxious to hear from him. Also would like to hear from Bro. Jim Gilbert, last heard of in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Des Moines No. 55.

As we have not been heard of in some time please don't think that we have passed in our checks altogether. We are still doing business in the same old stand. The Company's are not doing much work here this summer, but all the boys are working and we take care of all brothers that come this way.

Yours respectfully,

C. D. JARVIS,
Recording Secretary.

Salt Lake City No. 57.

No doubt lots of the brothers throughout the country think The Telephone Companies have us put out of business by this time but from the present outlook it will take some time for them to accomplish this as the boys are just as anxious for trouble now as when they laid down their breadwinners on the morning of the 21st of May and invited the Telephone Company's to tend to their own business. We have met with the Companies on several conferences without any definite results. The Companies have a few things working for them here but they don't seem to be able to make much headway in the line of breaking up the organizations as in the four states comprising this district council we have yet to lose one man and when the brothers consider that all the men that went out were not members of the E. B. at the time they will or ought to concede that this is very near establishing a record for strikes in any craft and in any country. Now brothers we have fought this strike very hard and if there is any possibility of winning we think we have the bunch that can do it. We have had G. P. Bro. McNulty and G. V. P. Sullivan here with us for a few weeks and think they will be able to effect a settlement in the near future.

The brothers are careful not to get into any mix up with the "rats" and have not damaged any property and have shown

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these companions in the right way they mean business and don't intend to return to work until they get what they want.

We have had to depose the head of Intermountain District Council who was also Financial Secretary and Business Agent for No. 57 on account of embezzlement. The ex-brother was given a trial and found guilty of doing away with \$365.65 of Local No. 57's money and leaving town owing room rent and board, etc., to the extent of \$30.10, so you will observe the aforesaid party was not a very good member and certainly did not have the interests of the I. B. E. W. at heart or if he did they must have been driven in backwards.

This ex-brother is about five feet nine and one-half or ten inches in height, weighs about 180 or 190 pounds, light hair, blue eyes, the pupil of the right eye being larger than the left, generally wears a derby hat and talks with a medium German accent and is 34 years old. His name is Louis Lynn. We think he was born either in Wisconsin or Minnesota. He came here from Chicago about 3 years ago. His Card number is 45033. Should any of the brothers run across this thing, tie it up some place and notify Local No. 57 of Salt Lake City that we may be able in the event of not getting anything out of "it" we can let the state of Utah take care of him for awhile.

Wishing all brothers success.

Yours fraternally,
W. J. KELLY,
Press Secretary.

San Antonio No. 60.

Brother Davidson received a shock from a 2,300 volt circuit, fell from the top of a 40 foot pole, striking his head on the curbing and expired in a few moments. An ex-member by the name of Dukes was severely burnt on the same pole two days later.

Working conditions in this city are not very good at the present time, the inside men especially being in bad shape. The city administration has just awoke to the fact that the Southwestern Telephone Co. have no franchise to do business in this city and consequently have stopped them from building; the same conditions exist in Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth and Texarkana. It is a pity that the Brotherhood is not in a position to get in behind them also, as in most localities they absolutely refuse to employ a card man.

Fraternally,
WALTER M. GRAHAM.

Houston No. 66.

Not ever seeing anything in the WORKER from No. 66, I thought I would write to let the boys know that we are

still alive. Our Press Secretary promised to write every month, but he was switched off somewhere, I think in the Territory, but we will remind him when he comes back of that Fiver. All the boys here are working, things are running along smooth. Inside men still on strike. Old contractors doing very little.

We are taking in a few new members. Bro. E. A. Rook and Bro. J. C. McClanahan from Galveston, deposited cards here and are with the Light. Bro. Streeter and Bro. Hereford that was hurt are about to be themselves again. Bro. W. J. Peters who was Financial Secretary for a long time has moved to Austin, Tex., to live.

At our last election of officers Bro. J. M. Stevens was elected president. Bro. R. C. Gorman, Recording Secretary, and F. O. Hodges, Financial Secretary and Treasurer.

When this is in print Labor day will be in history, but I feel safe to say every member of No. 66 will be in the parade.

As this is my first attempt to write, I will switch off, with best wishes to the Brotherhood, I remain,

Fraternally,
F. O. H.

Dallas No. 69.

All Locals of the I. B. E. W. and all brothers please note that T. C. Cooper, Card No. 189419, recently left the city in a hurry leaving unpaid bills for fixtures and material and for clothes. He neglected to pay the wages of a man he had working for him and carried off his tools.

Cooper owes the Local three months back dues and assessments. He is a smooth talker and all brothers are warned against him. If any brother should meet him or learn his whereabouts, No. 69 will thank them for information. Following is a description: Height, 5 ft. 8 in.; weight, 170 lbs; fair hair and complexion; blue eyes; age about 30 years.

G. T. WHITE.
Press Secretary.

Milwaukee No. 83.

Wishing to let you know that the officers of No. 83 are as follows: President, P. F. Dye; Vice-President, W. Nash; Recording Secretary, R. H. Robson; Financial Secretary, W. Brazell; Treasurer, M. G. Leahy; I. Inspector, O. Olson; Inspector, C. Lenz; Foreman, J. Morgan.

Thanking you for past favors,
Yours Fraternally,
R. H. ROBSON.

Milwaukee No. 83.

About time you were hearing from Milwaukee. Have just enough work here to keep the present men busy. The Independent Telephone Company stands

about the same as it did six months ago. Nothing doing. They have promised to start construction work for the past six months but nothing has been done up to date. Will let the linemen know through the WORKER as soon as they begin. Our Bro. E. Rutherford has been elected Organizer for the State of Wisconsin of the North-Western District Council and here is wishing luck and success to him. We expect about 250 to 300 electrical workers in line for Labor Day. How about you?

CHAS. STEIN.

Rochester No. 86.

At the last regular meeting of Local 86 I was instructed to insert an article in the WORKER regarding work in Rochester.

There are two hotels being built here which have been advertised quite extensively in the papers, and several brothers have dropped off here lately, thinking there was lots of work here. But I will state that such is not the case but that several of the members of Local 86 are out of work. The hotel jobs will not be ready for some time and enough members are out of work now to take care of them.

We are always glad to meet a traveling brother, but we take this means of notifying them so that they will not be disappointed after landing here. With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,
W. H. LARUE.
Recording Secretary.

Jacksonville No. 100.

Well, once more we say hello! it may be our last. Conditions are no brighter and with some of our members fourflushing. Boys, be careful. The cat is bound to jump; which way none can tell. 4-flushers don't always make good. To the jury in the Haywood case the whole world of justice loving men and women in the free land of ours take off their hats and praise you for your honesty and justice. Their names will go down in history in letters of gold. Idaho has redeemed herself. May this jury's action of justice be a model for all others and to Western miners who have ably stood by their brothers. Let them be on the lookout for more Orchids and Pinks.

We have had another fatal accident here, one C. O. Finley was caught by 2300 and horribly burnt to death. Poor Charlie he just promised to take up his membership—he was in arrears over a year. The Company says it's not their fault. Poor Finley cannot tell his side and it will go on until some system of inspection and rules of safety are applied. When will the men of this burg get right is a mystery to one of the boys.

Regards to 88 and 108.

E. J. McDONNELL.

Cincinnati No. 101.

We have at last come to life—that is, our membership Bro. O. Meyers, P. D. C., is here and it has something to do with it, for they are all getting a move on themselves.

Brothers, it is about time outsiders coming in take your jobs and you walk the streets in blissful sleep and idleness. Now, I do not want to hurt your feelings, but if you insist I surely will hurt them bad, for I and a few more are working hard for you and want some help. We are going to raise the dues to \$1.00, and have put Bro. F. J. Greiner in the field until union is no more or unless he drops suddenly for the happier land or the Great Divide, as he is there to stay and to make 101 what she ought to be, and he surely will do so with a little help from each and every one. Bro. Myers can help us and we must help him now. Wake up, do not be afraid of your shadow; it will not hurt you; it will only move when you do and if you get into our well lighted hall it will become part of you and then you can grab the offensive thing and call it; and brother I can assure you that we will all be safe. Come and see your officers, they like to see you and between us all we can make old 101 hum-m-m like she used to; we haven't money enough to send an auto after you. Our president is a big fellow and his heart is as big, and his hand means welcome whenever it is stuck out.

Now having no more to say for our members, I will say a few words for our traveling brothers. Whereas they are always welcome, we wish them at present to give "Cincy" a wide berth for reasons stated above, and as soon as things build up we will make it known in the WORKER, and throw our doors open to as many as can come. So will now close until our next letter. I remain,

Yours Fraternally,

AN OFFICER.

Boston No. 104.

Having been elected press secretary I am now writing you a note of the doings of Local 104. We have had several press secretaries but none have made a success of it. I hope I can.

During the last term we took in 12 members and are acting on 24 candidates, the credit of which belongs, mostly, to our new business agent, Past President A. B. Conners. We would have had more in at this writing, but for the fact that we had an assessment on of \$1.00 per week, to assist our brothers from Local No. 258, who were out on strike. It is harder to get new men in the local when the men in local are kicking against the assessment, as a lot of them did. But they are coming around, and paying up like all good card-men do.

Business is picking up in and around Greater Boston, and we can come pretty near placing all card men in a job.

A committee composed of A. Smith, M. A. Murphy and J. M. McEwan drew up a set of resolutions in regards to the deaths of our late Bros. Henry and McGhee, who were electrocuted, and presented them to their folks and the press, which were accepted with thanks.

Any secretary who gets hold of card No. 62309, belonging to Wm. Barrett, Local No. 258, please hold it and notify Local No. 104, as he owes us some money.

The officers for the year are M. Birmingham, President; E. McEachern, Vice-President; J. M. McEwan, Recording Secretary; M. A. Murphy, Financial Secretary; W. McDonald, Treasurer; E. B. Connors, Business Agent.

Fraternally yours,

J. M. MC EWAN,
Recording Secretary.

Denver No. 121.

It is time again for our press secretary to get busy to have his Local to be represented in our useful WORKER. Well, as I am filling that office I will get busy and try to do the best I can for such a good and worthy cause as the I. B. E. W.

You will find a couple of resolutions written for our late Brothers Davis and Denenn, who both were killed by the deadly hot stuff, of which no one of us has any warning of its coming until it has hit us a blow, away up in the thousands. Local 121 has lots of sickness of late. Bro. Ed. Fields has just went to work again after a ten weeks siege of sickness. Glad to see him out again, also Bro. Fred Taylor of whom a number of the brothers know is out of the hospital after a six weeks battle with typhoid fever. He is a little bleached out, but looks rather good. Bro. Pete Wenland was on sick list a few weeks, and lots of other brothers with a few weeks at a time.

We gave our fifth annual picnic yesterday with a nice crowd and had a grand good time in general, a few dollars in the treasury above expenses.

We pulled off fourteen different events. One was a tug of war between eight of 121 men and the same number of 479 men of which, of course, was won by 121. Am glad to say myself being among the bunch. Another was the rope throwing contest. First prize was won by Herman Derolph he throwing a rope over a wire 50 feet high, and having 47 feet 10 inches on the ground. Second prize was won by Ernest Rynas, he throwing the rope over wire, but not quite touching the ground.

It had to rain a little and stop our sports for an hour or so, therefore the post climbing contest was done in the dark. It consisted of three 35 foot poles,

50 feet apart, climbing over the cross-arm. Those who won prizes were as follows:

First prize by George R. Davis, time 56 seconds. Second prize by Joe Williams; time 1:01 seconds. Third prize by Earl Harris; time, 1:01½. Fourth prize by Wayne Daniels; time, 1:03.

That ending our contest the evening was spent by dancing and refreshments. All departed saying they had a good time. We are preparing to have a big turn out on Labor Day. The three locals are going to be uniformed and march in a body. Another thing I wish to mention is our I. B. E. W. Baseball Team, which is at the top in the standing out of seven different union labor teams. Hurrah for the I. B. E. W. and may she never fall.

Outside work is not very brisk at present but only a few brothers loafing. The light will surely have to put on some men soon as their gangs have only a few men.

Well, as the writer is nearly "all in" from the effects of yesterday, I guess I will pull the pugs. Hoping this will find a space in the valuable WORKER, I am, as ever, greeting to the I. B. E. W. Although we have several strikes on hand, may they hold a strong arm to victory. It is my earnest wish, and should be every man's working at the electric trade, whether he be union or not.

Yours Fraternally,

HERMAN DEROLPH,
Press Secretary.

New Rochelle No. 127.

I am glad I can continue to report a favorable and steady advance on the bulwarks of the "enemy," who has been routed and put to flight, and many fallen on the field. Of the enemy's followers we have, by care and attention, won them over to the side of right, and many of the new recruits have proved real diamonds in the rough.

We had a special meeting recently in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., represented by delegates from all locals in Westchester county, with the result that we formed ourselves into a central body whose name will appear later. The object of the body is to promote the general welfare of locals of the country and to bring our neighboring brothers in closer touch with one another, and beyond combined efforts we can fight the cause to the glorious end. We have adopted a free system of exchange of cards and thereby helped many brothers to employment without expense to himself or trouble to officials of the several locals in the country.

Will the editor kindly correct typographical error in July WORKER. Local No. 127 should read New Rochelle, N. Y. and not Denton, Texas.

Believing in the future success of the cause, I am

Yours Fraternally,

A. B. A.
Press Agent.

Birmingham No. 136.

Just a few lines from old 136 to let the boys throughout the country know that we are still in the ring and doing nicely. Work has been very good this year so far, all the boys getting in very good time. We have quite a few brothers with us now. Some blew in this week from Louisville and others from Atlanta. I am glad to say that the most of them found work, if not all. Birmingham is a very good place to get work, that is, if you have the green goods along with you, but if you haven't got the goods, don't stop in here, for there is nothing doing. We occasionally add a new member to our flock, and we are still doing missionary work. Now and then we meet one of the unenlightened souls who positively refuse to allow his eyes to be opened. That's the time you feel like preaching the gospel to him with a big club or an ax. There is no one likes good sound argument better than I do, but when you hear the argument brought out by this species of leech it makes you double—if the good Lord put the gray matter into that fellow's head and actually called it brains. He is the kind of fellow that says "why should I join your union; I am getting as much money as you."

We will have to carry him with us as we go onward, brothers, but let us hope the dumping ground is not far distant. It is men of this breed that are responsible for the martyrs of organized labor.

Well, as it is 11:30 p. m. I guess I will have to bring this to a close if I get any sleep. Well, pleasant dreams, boys. Wish all success for our brotherhood.

Yours Fraternally,

FRANK B. KELLY,
Press Secretary.

Denton No. 156.

Since my regular letter was sent in, some things have transpired which I wish to narrate. Several of our members have been injured, but no fatalities.

John More, lineman, fell 30 feet; back hurt, internal injuries, and both hands badly burned.

Charles Crabtree (city electrician), one finger mashed off.

Chas. Funkhouser, hand badly mashed.

H. T. Robinson fell from pole, left leg broken.

John Key (apprentice lineman), arm broken.

Walter Craighead, with card of this Local, badly burned at Wichita, Kans.

Outside work is fair in Ft. Worth, all linemen working, but inside work is very dull. Ft. Worth has passed an ordinance governing all inside and outside work. (Ordinance about the same as the one in force in Denver, Colorado).

We are adding new lights to our circuit right along. Some men at the Bell Company that it seems we cannot get.

All are getting for Labor Day. Here is a list of our new local officers. (List delayed by injury of our worthy secretary).

President, W. P. Anderson; Vice-President, J. B. Mead; Financial Secretary, Chas. Funkhouser, care Central Fire Hall; Recording Secretary, H. T. Robinson; Treasurer, Ed. Shotts; Foreman, Doc. Broiles; Press Secretary, Robt. G. Wright, Denton, Texas; First Inspector, Jack Roberts; Second Inspector, Homer Lowery.

With kindest wishes, I am

Sincerely and Fraternally,

ROBERT G. (Crip) WRIGHT,
Press Secretary.

Omaha No. 162.

I am very sorry to have to report to the WORKER that Brother Richard Gaines, or better known as "Happy" Gaines met his death on Tuesday, July 8, while cutting a top in a pair of primaries. Brother Gaines foot cut out of the pole and swung him around, and his foot came in contact with some 14 iron wire belonging to the new Bell Telephone Company.

Brother Gaines loss is sincerely mourned by his brother workmen, also note resolutions which will appear elsewhere.

Local 162 is still in the field. Have made Independent Telephone Company a card job and also got one hour reduction from the O. C. B. Electric Light Company, making it an eight hour job; and we also expect to land the Independent Telephone Company job of C. B. for a closed shop at \$3.00 and eight hours, in the near future.

Boys, the Independent job is going fine; just commenced to set poles and put up fixtures, so Brothers you will be able to judge as well as I how that job is getting along.

Well, I will have to ring off as I am running short of dope.

RUFF NECK.

Winnipeg No. 166.

I have been requested by our local to thank the Brothers of the Toronto Locals (through the WORKER at your earliest convenience) for the very cordial manner in which they treated our representative to the late Congress, and as this was a unanimous vote, I can assure you that such actions are appreciated by us and means quite a lot for the advancement of our cause.

With best wishes for your future welfare, I remain, Yours Fraternally,

GEORGE H. LEWIN,
Press Secretary.

Helena No. 185.

Our strike is still on with the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company and the Company is tied up completely in this State, and only a few bad ones working but none that are card men.

There are several girls working, but their service is something awful. They are an expense and a worry to the Company, and have to be escorted home by a policeman. Though there has never been any hair pulling, the Company had a hack at first to ride them to their homes in, but that must have been too good for them, for they walk now.

We have also had injunction papers served on us to appear in the United States Court next month. The injunction was mostly for a scare but we have no weak-kneed ones on hand, so we dis-appointed the Company again.

We have had Bro. M. J. Sullivan with us all last week and part of this; he has left for other fields.

Fraternally,
WILL FARRINGTON,
Financial Secretary.

Memphis No. 192.

Electrical Workers held their last regular meeting in the same old place, 95 Herman street for Local No. 192. President Craft not being present, Brother Hay filled the vacancy. Brother Hawkins of '74 gave us an invitation to a banquet and smoker, and the evening was very well spent and enjoyed by all who attended it.

Owing to the warm weather we have changed our meeting nights to the first and third Thursday of each month, instead of Saturday nights, and we expect and hope that we may have a better attendance. We strongly impress it on every brother to be present at each meeting and the members that do attend regular to tell the other brothers we invite all brothers to come up and see us and all of the floating brothers.

Bro. Craft was elected President, Bro. West Vice-President, Bro. Hues Financial Secretary, Bro. Evans Recording Secretary, Bro. McCloud Foreman and Bro. McKay Press Secretary.

Yours Fraternally,
CHAS. R. MCKAY.

Hastings No. 206.

A line or two from 206 will do no harm and will let some of the boys know how our little Local is getting along.

A. N. Ireland, District Organizer, has been with us for the past 10 days and is doing great work. We have taken in 16 new members and expect more next Saturday night. Brothers, the talk that Bro. Ireland gives them! They can't help it; they just get in line. We are after them all. Of course we can't expect no big membership in a town of 10,000 but we

have twenty-six members; not so bad. Get busy, boys, these linemen in the country towns is what hurts the city if we don't get them in line.

Fraternally Yours,
L. BIGGERSTAFF,
Financial Secretary.

Dayton No. 241.

Brothers, as you have never heard of Local 241, I will endeavor to write a few brief lines. We are a new local composed of nothing but inside wiremen, and have a membership of about 60 members.

As the old saying is, we are little but mighty, when it comes to the point.

There is a few back-sliders out yet but we intend to keep right after them until they take the right course, and in course of a few months Local No. 241 will be amongst the leaders.

We have only been organized about three months and have had barrels of trouble in that time. Our former Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. J. Curan skiddooed with about \$85 or \$90 of the local's money, leaving us without a cent in the treasury, so we were up the stump as how we were going to make both ends meet. However, we have overcome all those difficulties and now we are on our feet and intend to stay there. I would like to say in behalf of Local No. 241 that all other brother locals refuse to admit Bro. Curan in their locals as he is n. g. Pardon me Editor for this statement but it was the request of the Local that this particular article be published.

Work is very slack here at the present time. However, we anticipate a rush in the near future. If any Brother happens to be traveling on our grounds he is cordially invited to attend our meetings; we meet every Monday at the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets. If the Bro. hasn't the green goods on him, well, it's "23" for him.

Bro. Oliver Meyers, P. D. C. of Ohio and Michigan was with us two weeks ago and his valuable services were appreciated.

The Central Labor and Trades Council is preparing for a big time Labor Day. They are also going to have a big parade and Local 241 is going to turn out in full force and uniform and will try to capture the prize. We are going to give our first outing and picnic Sunday, September 1.

Well, Brothers, as this is my first attempt at anything of this kind, I will pull the switch and if this article escapes the waste basket I will endeavor to write more next time. So I will close with best wishes to the I. B. E. W. and wishing all its members success, I remain,

Yours,
VERLES BOOKOUT.
Financial Secretary.

Vincennes No. 24.

Well, as it is getting along about that time again, I will try and get a few lines in next month's WORKER.

Well, things are still going on in the same old way, just enough work to keep the bunch at work and keep them out of mischief. Things look mighty nice for a good turn out and a swell time here Labor Day. With our turn out we will make as good a showing as the rest of them. Brother Eugene Olds had quite a bad accident happen to him the other day while hanging a transformer on a 50 foot pole; he fell off and broke his foot beside bruising his head, face and side to quite an extent, but is getting better as nice as could be expected at the present writing. Bro. Ed Bowels took a traveling card the other day anyone meeting him treat him O. K. as he is true blue. Brother Lindsay has gone to Bicknell, Ind., to accept the position vacated by Brother E. D. Miller, as the latter had started a laundry. Local No. 243 wishes Bro. Miller the best of success. Well, I guess this is all the sense and nonsense I know, so had better quit for this time so as this will not go to the waste basket.

With best wishes to all the I. B. E. W. at large, I am

Yours Fraternally,
KID LINDSAY,
Press Secretary.

Pine Bluff No. 251.

How is everybody? All well? Well, that is good, I am glad to hear it.

Pine Bluff, Ark., has the Arkansas fever, did you ever hear of that dreadful disease? It is like this: card men get so that they forget to pay their dues but still work, some are given a large pill in the shape of a letter with the seal of the local upon it and some of the mild cases recover for the time being, others die from this fever, get dropped from the local but still work. Now, if any brothers can give us a remedy for this please do so, remembering all the time that 251 is a very small local in a very small town. Next month we will publish the names of all our sick members and also the ones whom are so very much dead that all other locals must be watched out for them and not listen to their ghostly talk about the way they were treated in Pine Bluff.

Nobody is busy in this town, somehow it seems that such a word as busy is unknown, except to an undesirable set of snakes who always manage to get a day or two of work with that well known and equally hated company, the "Bell," at the large and juicy salary (?) of \$60.00 per. We have two card men working with the Bell, one of them, poor boy, never worked anywhere else, so he is excused; the other is an apprentice (doing line-man's work) who has a paid up due book

but evidently does not understand what a travelling card is, although he is over nineteen years old and looks sensible. We can't find out why he has no card.

Bro. Hank Swan was with us a few days ago and we gave him a few papers to look over; when they are returned we will have something to say that will amount to something, I think.

We would like to know why a resolution, adopted by this local and a copy sent to the WORKER was never published?

Earl E. Walker was one of the best known linemen in this or any other part of the country and has his friends throughout the States are often wondering where he is no doubt. It is my sad duty to say that Earl, better known as "Old Slim Walker" met his death in clearing up trouble after a storm in this city May 7, 1907.

Fraternally,
"WEATHER BEATEN BENSON,"
Press Secretary.

Shamokin No. 263.

With your kind permission I would like to say a few words. Our dear old Local No. 263 of Shamokin, Pa., is almost down and out, but they say where there is life there is hope, so that is the case with us just now.

Bro. H. W. Potter, President District Council No. 3, First District paid us a visit and I think that by his assistance we can get back to the fold again. He made a call on the ex-Brothers and those that are on the outside and before long he is coming back and we will do something or bust. Now brothers, this local has had her ups and downs for a good while and it looked as if we were done for, but I think by Labor Day we will be all to the good again. God knows that the few of us that are left has been doing our best to keep our heads above water not only for ourselves but for others.

Work in and around Shamokin is slack but I think that before long there will be work for some linemen that is card linemen. The two light companies have consolidated and they are going to put the old company wires on the new company's poles and take down the old poles and that will take quite a while and make lots of work. Now Bro. Editor excuse me if I have taken up too much space and I will cut it off here. With best regards to all card men and hoping to see Bro. Potter with us very soon, I am,

Fraternally Yours,
HARRY T. MORGAN,
President.

Oakland No. 283.

Please publish these few lines from No. 283 for the purpose of informing the many members of the I. B. E. W. that we are still doing business. I am sorry to

state that work is still very dull here, and there are no indications of improvement soon. The Pacific Telephone Co. (Bell) are working only men enough to keep their exchange in operation. The Home Phone Co. are installing phones at present and will be giving service in a short time. The Light in Oakland have a good force of linemen working at present, but don't know how long they will continue doing so. The Light Co. in Frisco made a big lay off a short time ago, and I have been informed that they contemplate making a further reduction in their force.

Now brothers, you can see by this statement (which are facts) that the prospects for work on this coast are not very bright. However, I am in hopes that there may come a change for the better in the near future. I understand that G. P. McNulty and G. V. P. Sullivan are both at Salt Lake City trying to settle the trouble between the Rocky Mountain Bell and the members of that district and at this writing I believe there are good prospects for a settlement.

The Local No. 151 trouble is still on, but as I am not posted in the facts of the case, I can not say what the outcome will be. However, I hope to see the trouble adjusted satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Yours fraternally,
HUGH MURRIN, Press Secretary.

Philadelphia No. 287.

Well, brothers, Local 287, Cable Splicers and Testers are still on strike against the Bell Telephone Co. in this district with our brother linemen. We will be out thirteen months August 2d, and we are still fighting as hard as ever, although I am sorry to say that a few of the sore heads tried to bolt the bunch, but they got a lemon instead, thanks to the boys that have the fight in them and never say die.

There is another class of our brothers we would like to call the attention of all brothers in the Brotherhood to, we class them as the ? ? ? ? ? they have lost very little time since the strike, they are sending in no dues and when asked for or about their card they play on the brothers sympathy with a tale of woe about being a striker and their past record. There are still others who are working for other Company's around the country where men can work without a card, these men we class as hot air merchants, they always bragged about their unionism and they now prove their unionism by not sending in their dues and listening to reports from scabs and finding fault with the way the Local is run when they are too far away to know anything about it, never answering the letters sent to them by the Local and when they have come to town to spend a few days they take good care not to call at

the Local or on any of its officers but they always manage to see all the scab foremen for the Bell and some of their scab workmen.

Now brothers, we are not hard on our members as we start them out on the road since the strike with a paid up card taking a note in payment as they have not the money, so brothers do the members of No. 287 a favor by making all our traveling members produce the goods taking no excuse, make the password "Show Me."

We are very sorry to announce the death of three (3) brothers since the first of year.

Brothers W. F. Crothers and Chas. Carroll died with consumption and Bro. W. J. Edward got crossed up with 2,200 in Williamsport, Pa., falling 55 feet being killed instantly, and on account of the strike we were back in per capita so these brothers received no death benefits. I must also state that although working, they were back in their dues.

Next month, with the permission of the Editor, I will publish in a letter a list of all the supposed good union members who are in arrears and working that I refer to in this letter.

Fraternally yours,
W. J. GILLIN, JR.,
Press Secretary.

P. S.—Hello, Jim Ferry, Jack Monahan, J. Bretsky, Lou Maull and Jake Promisburger. Don't forget Local No. 287, and Brother Bill. We are all still on the firing line.

Poughkeepsie No. 296.

Well, as the month slips by the boys are looking for a letter from No. 296. Well brothers, No. 296 is as healthy as ever and when the six applications came in last meeting night, you ought to see her blush.

We will have our first annual picnic August 7th at Fallkill Park, afternoon and evening and we expect to have a fine time. Well brothers, work around here is not very brisk, although the boys are working.

We installed our new set of officers last meeting night. They are as follows:

President, Fred Wiggins; Vice President, Thomas McTaggart; Treasurer, William McCann; Financial Secretary, William Darrow; Recording Secretary, J. Ostram; Press Secretary, B. Smith; Foreman, Mike McTaggart; Trustees, Jacob Ostram, William Darrow, E. Washburn.

We have changed our meeting night from the third Tuesday in each month to the second and fourth Thursday of each month. Our next meeting will be the 15th of August at 67 Washington st.

Hoping that the brothers will not forget to come to meetings. Best wishes to the Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,
B. SMITH, Press Secretary.

Findlay No. 298.

As we don't wish to become a back number we want you to insert our second letter in the WORKER. We are still doing business at the same old stand although we are taking in few new members at present—as things are rather quiet here now.

Our election of officers was held last month with the following results:

President, W. Far; Vice President, J. Laswell; Financial Secretary, Geo. Hildebrand; Recording Secretary, F. Biggs; Foreman, Leidick.

We looked for a letter in the correspondence from the boys of Local No. 109, but failed to see any. Would also like to hear from our brothers in Toledo.

Fraternally,
FRED LOVE,
Press Secretary.

Bellingham No. 314.

As Local No. 314 has not been heard from for a long time I will endeavor to drop you a few lines in regards to conditions in Bellingham. Work has not been any too brisk on account of the Pacific Telephone Company's big lay off, and the trouble with the Atlantic, but glad to say that the trouble with the latter has been adjusted and we have a few card men working for them, and hope in time to have more of them. The inside men here have been kept busy all the time, and by the amount of building going on will be for some time.

A word about members not showing up on meeting nights: Now, brothers, just because you are satisfied with your own conditions, do not think you cannot do any good at the meeting, but come and help the other fellow better his, it looks bad for a roll call of about 45 members and only 15 or 20 answer. We are all glad to see Bro. Murphy around again without his crutches, after a two months lay off with a broken leg. While doing some work on a building Bro. George Walters fell and sustained injuries that will keep him from work for some time, but we all hope that when the brother returns to work he will be as strong and hearty as ever.

Our worthy president, Brother Roy Samson is holding forth at Glacier, looking after the transmission line in Bro. Walter's place. Local No. 314 hopes to see his pleasant face in the big chair soon.

Well, as this is my first attempt as press secretary, I beg to remain, with success to the I. B. E. W. at large.

E. A. MILLER,
Press Secretary.

Mobile No. 334.

Just a line from No. 334 to let you and the Brotherhood know we are still in the

business and meeting the second and fourth Friday night of each month.

Well, most all the boys in town are working and there seems to be prospects of more work, but we have with us several other boys from outside towns, but all with the green card.

Well, Friday night was installation of officers and we managed to have a pretty fair crowd. Of course everyone thought we would have something on tap besides wires, but as the carpenters held a meeting across the hall the same night they emptied the ice cooler and we were all left. Now in the last few weeks we have been getting after a few of the boys who we knew were needed in the Local and results are good.

Well, as this is the first fuse I have put in this block, I am afraid my pen will get across the contacts so I will pull the switch and stop all this juice from filling this page so with best wishes from all the boys to the I. B. E. W., I am,

Fraternally yours,
GEO. W. CASEY,
Press Secretary.

Ft. Smith No. 346.

Business is picking up with No. 346. We initiated two new members last meeting night, have one for next meeting night and think we will get several more soon.

The Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. are rebuilding here now, will be something like a year's job (open shop).

I was informed that they were wanting some more linemen.

The Independent Telephone Co. are doing some extension work, but have all the men they need (and I am glad to say that nothing but union men can work for Bro. Hutchinson).

There is nothing doing at the Light Co. now. We sent one delegate to represent the I. B. E. W. in the organization of the Sebastian County Federation of Labor August 1st and 2d, at Greenwood, Ark.

The Central Trades Council at this place will not celebrate Labor day so I guess we will all go fishing.

WALTER BROWN,
Press Secretary.

Calgary No. 348.

No. 348 is still hanging out as ever and things are beginning to look up in good style in the Local.

We have elected a new set of officers which are certainly getting things into good shape and are going into it as though they certainly meant business, in spite of the way things have been before.

Our Local has been increasing a great deal since spring having had only about one quarter the good members that we

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can now claim to uphold the good work and keep a good thing agoing, getting nearly every juice man in the town and certainly helped a great deal to make things go in the right way.

We have had our ups and downs as other Locals in finance and accidents to members of which there were not a few and amounted to a good deal, but we are standing up to our own and getting together in good shape. I might add that our little city isn't quite as busy as it was last spring, building in general having dropped a little leaving it rather bad for the electrical worker and a large number have had to leave town and more are going.

I would not advise travelers to come here to better their positions as we are too full for the present though things may pick up later on and the WORKER will be so advised.

Best of luck to all.

Fraternally yours,
C. P. LEONARD,
Press Secretary.

Tonopah No. 361.

A letter is due to the WORKER from this Local, not only one but many. It seems that the alkali dust and the hot rays of the sun takes all the writing ambition out of the press secretaries of this Local and we will try and redeem ourselves in the near future.

Our Local is two years old and its numbers are holding together in fine shape. The town is a little dull at present, but if half of the proposed construction lines, both telephone and light starts, there will be something doing again in this vicinity. We still have trouble on with the Tonopah Mining Company. At present there are six scabs working on the hill supported by the Western Federation of Miners. When the miners had their strike about a year ago they agreed with the Mining Co. to set the scale of electrical workers at \$5.00 per day for 3 years. When our wage scale was raised the 1st of January the Mining Co. refused to give over the old scale, \$5.00, and told us that the miners had agreed to furnish them men for \$5.00. The boys wanted \$6.00 and the Telephone and Light Co. came through for \$5.75 which was agreed upon. The miners union claim all men in and around the mines. This being the only camp I ever heard of that has claimed electrical workers. Some of these rats have cards belonging in other locals of the I. B. E. W., but it seems impossible to get their full names. They all hunt their holes when a card man comes in sight. We have tried all kinds of schemes to get on the inside to learn what we could but it has always proved useless. Its bad enough to be out in this desert in the hot sun, but when a company refuses to give the scale and holds down

the wages which is little enough and have the snakes crawl in and get under cover making it almost helpless for us to consider anything. We are keeping a stiff upper lip and the tide may turn before long.

The following officers were elected at our last meeting for the ensuing term:

President, Wm. Irving; Vice President, Lon White; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Jas. A. Brown; Recording Secretary, Walter Rose; Press Secretary, Jas. H. Collins; Foreman, F. B. Catz; Inspector, John Delk; Trustees, J. M. Delk, twelve months; M. M. Buckley, six months; Jas. H. Collins, eighteen months.

Fraternally yours,

JAS. H. COLLINS,
Press Secretary.

New York No. 368.

It is with genuine grief that I have to announce the death of two brothers in the last fortnight.

Brother O. E. Soderbloom and J. W. Wilson. The usual resolutions of grief, respect and sorrow were passed, and the charter ordered draped, and the ELECTRICAL WORKER notified.

Brother O. E. Soderbloom, commonly known as "Gus" was one of the old timers, a telephone splicer who worked many years for the New York Telephone Co. Born in Sweden, served his earlier years before the mast at sea, eventually drifted to New York City and secured a position in the cable pulling gang and, showing ambition, became a splicer and as good as this country has produced. He was a pleasant, congenial and good natured soul and made numerous friends who will very much regret to hear of his death, which was of a horrible shocking and untimely nature. While crossing the railroad track at a car crossing at Syracuse in endeavoring to dodge a trolley car he was struck by an express engine and instantly killed, being almost smashed beyond recognition.

The organization lost a very active and useful member and will feel his loss for some time to come.

Brother J. W. Wilson died after only a few days of illness. He was a power splicer and an earnest union advocate whose loss will be keenly felt.

The following officers were elected to act for the ensuing term by Local No. 368 of Cable Splicers and Helpers of New York City and vicinity:

President, A. Rodgers; Vice President, P. Curran; Recording Secretary, H. J. Quinn; Treasurer, T. Rohe; Financial Secretary, Jas. Wellington; Corresponding Secretary, G. Gatte; Press Secretary, C. Franz; Business Agent, E. Renolds; Inspectors, W. Geisel and T. Burke; Outside Guard, E. E. Kieber; Foreman, J. Casey; Delegates to District Council, R. Dowling.

H. J. Quinn, E. Renolds; Trustees, W. Hambrecht, J. Casey, W. Murphy.

I remain,

Yours fraternally,
CHAS. FRANZ,
Press Secretary.

Chicago No. 376.

It has been quite a long time since No. 376 has had an article in the WORKER and some of the boys wonder why we have not an item of news once in awhile anyway, just enough to let the rest of the Locals know that we are still alive and very active, so I have been asked to do the honors and forward a communication to the Grand Secretary. This is my first attempt, so if my composition is not on a standard with some of the other big writers of the WORKER I think the boys will forgive me.

I wish to state that No. 376 is fast forging to the front and we expect to have a hundred new members, due to the fact that one John F. Nichols, Business Agent and Financial Secretary, gets around those Chicago shops. I tell you he has his hands full for the past four months, working from early morn till late at night, but he says he never tires when he knows its interest is for No. 376, and I tell you he certainly can line them up as they call it here, making men out of those scabs.

We have been going a merry clip with the exception of two difficulties we have had, one of them which was settled in a most satisfactory manner to both parties that was the Otis Elevator Co. The other, the Allis Chambers shop, is a fight from start to finish.

Every union man in the country knows what a foe organized labor has when they are fighting these people and it looks like a prolonged fight, so you can see how we stand, but nevertheless, every man there is determined to fight and it is nothing else but fight because we know what a victory here means. All crafts are locked out. We have 25 crane men out and it isn't doing a thing to our treasury. Those strike benefits come high, but the strikers have to get them and its our duty to see them through. Our men, they are all good fellows, and we point with pride to have such good ones.

We anticipated this trouble some time in the late winter, so the Local decided to run a picnic. We knew very well we could make lots of money if it was a success, then we would be on a better financial basis especially in times of distress. Well anyway a picnic committee was selected and they got together and worked awful hard and everything looked very nice for No. 376. They secured Elliott's Park, Sunday, June 2d, for the outing. It was advertised all over Chicago, but somehow or other before we

started counting our profits Chicago weather got very bad. We had rain every day for a week before the picnic then it turned out all right, but Sunday June 2d found us \$750 in the deep kind of a hard rap after that picnic committee working so hard, but they certainly are worthy of praise. If Old Sol had only came out for a couple or three hours in the morning we would have had about 2,000 dollars instead of the slide we took, but everything is going along as nice as could be expected.

Election of officers took place the last meeting in June and there certainly was rivalry, except one and that was the Business Agent and to show their gratitude every one of the boys was unanimous for John F. Nichols. There is quite a change in the rest. Former Vice President, Harry R. Eagle was elected President; Jas. P. Boyle, Vice President; E. J. Boyle, Recorder; J. Runyon and E. Grothe, Trustees. Collander Job is good as Treasurer up till Christmas and a good many more terms if he likes. The boys call him "the grand old man."

Yours fraternally,
JAS. P. BOYLE.

Local No. 404.

Following is a list of officers installed at our meeting of July 3d:

President, L. C. Grasser; Vice President, W. F. Woods; Recording Secretary, R. E. Donovan, 626 Ashbury st; Foreman, G. Roberts; Delegates to Building Trades Council, O. A. Lawson, P. Burchard, H. M. Hansen; Alternate, J. Peters; Inspectors, E. F. Paul, J. Mitchell; Executive Board, W. Lawrence, W. Woods, A. N. Smith, H. M. Hansen, G. Campen.

Aberdeen No. 458.

The summer here has not been very plentiful in work for the brothers either inside or out, and the layoff by the "shine" has made itself felt in the large number of brothers who are looking for work.

It has been a little better this month and I hope that the demand for the brothers with the good old paid up card will be again strongly in evidence.

Bro. Didsch of the Pacific Council, was with us for a few days this week and the boys enjoyed his visit greatly.

We were all pleasant with Bro. Didsch's personality and also with his little talks at the meeting of last Friday evening. It is good for the boys of Gray's harbor to meet with an able and efficient officer of the I. B. E. W. and also to keep in touch with the Council.

I notice in this morning's paper that the R. M. B. Tel. has settled its strike and new wage scale, which is another evidence of the value of a District Council and the methods of fairness and judgment they use.

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

The Jap question is still prominent on the Pacific coast and the brothers of the far east know not the evil with which we deal.

The exclusion treaty is a farce and the little brown scab is coming over the border line in numbers like the flies in fly time and he is a much more dangerous pest.

It is to be hoped we do not have war with Japan or any other country for war merely saddles a big national debt on the shoulders of the tax payer who is the wage earner. But if thereby any contingency should be a war, I know it is the wage earner who fights for his home and flag.

We have a great trial on in Idaho and the papers are all proclaiming to the world the "crimes of unionism," but it is the union man who makes the good citizen, the man who builds his home, not from rebates and graft, trusts and extortion, but from good hard labor. It is not the union man who imports to this country the scums of Europe or the off scourge of Asia, but it is the capitalist who owns the big steam ship lines, the big steel mills and railroads. We hear that Jim Hill wishes to sell the Minnesota, for the big boat isn't paying on account of the competitive and cheap labor of Jap lines, yet who initiated that cheap labor on his own lines, and who used that same club on the American wage earner.

American lines from Frisco are out of business because of an earthquake, but not of nature, but from Japan.

The "sons of Nippon" are forcing the English, the German, the French lines off the waters of the Pacific and they have civilized themselves as to arts, but they are still the inscrutable savage, the heathen of the far east.

Brothers, we should stand shoulder to shoulder, we of the east and west, in stemming the tide of cheap labor, the pauper immigrant from Europe and the coolie from the Orient. We owe it to ourselves, to our homes and to our country that we keep ourselves unpolluted from this dark stream which threatens to pollute our land.

Wishing prosperity to the brothers of the other Locals, and regards to Brothers Dick, Kidd and Hackett, I am,

Fraternally yours,
ORNERY.

Montreal No. 463.

I think it is about time that Local No. 463 had something to say. In the first place I want to thank the Toronto boys on the part of No. 463 for the grand and joyful reception that they gave us.

At the convention which took place at Toronto on July 26 and 27, I had the honor to represent Local No. 463, and I take pleasure to mention that notwith-

standing the fact that the boys of Toronto were out on sympathy we were received princely. On Saturday afternoon Local No. 114 had reserved seats on the grand stand to witness the great Lacrosse match between the Tecumseh of Toronto and the Shamrock of Montreal, at night we were brought to and through the Scarborough Park, a magnificent park where we admired the electrical display which had been done by the Toronto boys. It was a great sight. On Sunday afternoon we had a very pleasant cruise in a beautiful launch on Lake Ontario.

Talking about our meetings I am proud to say that if the rest of the boys of the different Locals are like their delegate they are certainly all right for every member was very friendly and made discussion very pleasant.

Not being satisfied of having Brother J. J. Reid busy with the Toronto boys and beside the meetings of the convention they had him busy in the launch feeding the boys with cigars of the best mark. As a story teller he is certainly of master hand and he surely took the cake in his story entitled, "Help! Help!"

Local No. 463 will certainly endeavor to receive at the next year convention which will be held in Montreal we will try to give the delegates a joyful reception. I predict however our inability to surpass the reception we received from our brothers of Local No. 114.

We expect that we will have the pleasure to see Brother Reid in Montreal in the near future.

Local No. 463 stands on very good terms with the contractors and we expect that in a very short time we will receive a substantial increase which if we succeed we can give Brother Reid the credit for it.

Hoping to see this letter in the ELECTRICAL WORKER for the month of August, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
RECORDING SECRETARY.

Boulder No. 479.

If you think this is worth space please put it in the WORKER.

Things are somewhat dull in this district at present in the stick walker's line, but on the 4th it was going some as the superintendent of the Northern Colorado Light & Power Co. got the boys all excited by offering \$15.00 as a prize for climbing a pole, so they all got together and got \$15.00 more from the 4th of July committee, a pair of pants, a hat and some cigars from stores.

We set two 35 foot poles 35 foot apart arm in third gave rules of climbing. Start ten feet from pole, up and over arm, down same; on second pole and put hand on stake ten feet from pole.

Also rope throwing; will give name and time of each participant:

Pole Climbing.

First prize, \$10.00 and pair of pants; second prize, \$5.00; third prize, box of cigars.

W. E. Burch, time 39 seconds; W. C. Parentall, 37 3-5; John Beasley, 29; W. H. Day, 38 3-5; Bill Beasley, second, 27 1-5; R. B. Canada, 36; J. McIntire, 32 3-5; S. R. Garvis, first, 24 4-5; Sam Beasley, 36; L. Davis, 36; W. Whiteside, 33 3-5; T. H. O'Donald, third, 27 4-5; Art Strike, 37 1-5; Pat Brosnan, 29 2-5; John Fitzwilliams, 29 1-5.

Rope Throwing.

First prize, \$10.00 and \$3.00 hat; second prize, box cigars. Wire 40 foot high.

W. E. Burch, first, 36 feet, on ground; L. Davis, second, 33ft. 9in. on ground; Art Strike, third, 28ft. 6in. on ground.

Hoping you will find space for this, I remain,

Your friend and brother,
E. C. DICKINSON.

Staten Island No. 479.

As this Local has not had anything in the WORKER for some time, will try and get a few words in.

The new officers that have been initiated are as follows:

President, D. Sullivan; Vice President, Wm. Sheperd; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, P. J. Bailey; Recording Secretary, W. Watson; Inspector, John Gibson; Foreman, R. Dunne, all good, true blue, anyone doubting come and see.

Some of our brothers do not take the least interest at all, there are a few that works hard to keep the Local together. Their are some linemen working here on the Island (which is small) that seems to have some very funny ideas about joining the union. I won't join because so and so belongs, and another thinks we should take them in free. They must be d—m important, but we don't think so. Work in this vicinity is very slow, would be well for floating brothers to steer clear.

We have just had a picnic to try and swell our treasury a little bit but we are not able to tell as yet how successful it was but it was a success any way. We hope that all brothers will come up with ticket money for that is what we need. It is a very hard matter to have too much money in the treasury.

Hoping this will not be thrown in the waste basket, I will disconnect.

Fraternally,
W. WATSON,
Recording Secretary.

Austin No. 520.

Our union is in a flourishing condition and we are all interested to the extent,

that we seldom have any absent from our meetings.

There is work aplenty to keep us all hustling, and with best wishes for all our fellow workmen, I am,

Very truly,
W. S. JOHNSON.

Oakland No. 537.

Work in the cable line in and around San Francisco is very slack and at the present time the outlook is not very bright for it to brighten up for at least a couple of months. The San Francisco Gas & Elec. Co. laid off seven splicers the past month and the Pacific States Co. has only put on one man in that time.

The wage schedule with the Home Co. of San Francisco has not been signed yet, but the officials have taken kindly to all, but a very few important parts, and will undoubtedly be accepted before this goes to print.

There are quite a number of splicers here awaiting for things to brighten up and therefore this is no place for brothers looking for work.

On August 23d, Grand President McNulty visited us and upon request presented past President, Chas. Elmore, on behalf of the members of No. 437, with an elegant emblem of the Brotherhood.

Brother Elmore responded feelingly to the remarks of the Grand President and assured the Local he would at all times be pleased to wear the token in a conspicuous place.

A. G. MCINTIRE,
Press Secretary.

Webb City No. 548.

No. 548 is progressive, small but mighty, been organized about three months and have eighteen brothers that are making the good work go on.

The officers: President, F. Upchurch; Vice President, S. Downing; Financial Secretary, R. Knivero; Treasurer, Swansen; Corresponding Secretary and First Inspector, W. S. Haynes; Second Inspector, C. Huffman.

There is little work now but good prospects for the future. The M. & K. Bell Tel. strike will not last always. The Home Tel. Co. is going to rebuild Webb City and Joplin some time in the near future. There is a new street car line starting from Joplin, Mo., which will be a good job for card men.

This is the first letter that No. 548 has written for the WORKER.

Fraternally,
W. L. HAYNES.

Fort Dodge No. 554.

I herewith enclose the list of officers whom were elected:

President, E. B. Murray; Vice President, J. M. White; Recording Secretary,

Fred A. Ropke; Financial Secretary, Andy Humdahl; Foreman, W. S. McCord; First Inspector, C. S. Cole; Second Inspector, C. H. Henry.

FRED A. ROPKE.

Pasadena No. 560.

Our Local No. 560, was duly organized June 29, 1907. Brother H. Warner from Local No. 61, Los Angeles, acting as installing officer. We think we have a very fine Local here, as we have nearly every inside electrical worker to a man in our ranks. And to help matters along all our contractors are in favor of our Local and prefer to hire no men only union men and they to have card from No. 560.

We find our charter is marked Mixed Local. We do not want that as 418 is a Mixed Local and we all drew out to get others to join our ranks as they would not belong to a Mixed Local.

What do you think of this point. Our Local thought best to return the charter we have and get another one calling for Local Union Inside Electrical Workers.

Kindly let us hear from you regarding this point. Can you give me any important points to observe as Recording Secretary of Local No. 560.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,
H. C. FOLTS,
Recording Secretary.

Elreno No. 563.

As this letter is from a young Local and also our first attempt to let the brothers know that we are alive and taking in a few members every meeting night, and hope the good work will still continue. We have a dozen raw, and a good sight for more, and we hope to capture every one that comes along this way that don't carry the green.

Brother and brothers, the fuse blew light out, I'll try and write a little nicer letter next time for the WORKER, but put these few lines in next month.

WM. MARTIN.

Newark No. 567.

Thinks will get on the pen. At last we have, by exerting our earnest efforts, succeeded in establishing a Splicers and Helpers Local, numbering about 50 members, and I trust that the members will take as active an interest, if not more, in maintaining same as they did in organizing it. Remember brothers, that organized labor is still in force; a good example of it is the Haywood, Moyer trial in Idaho. Notwithstanding the enormous amount of money expended, trying to convict those innocent men. Right has once again conquered, and so it is with us in our struggle with corporations throughout the east. We will also conquer. Think of the adage, the man that

knows and knows that he knows is wise, and the man that knows and knows not that he knows is foolish and is to be pitied. Therefore, I would suggest that as a sure road to success in our locals we should have a thorough knowledge of the constitution and by-laws. Moreover a manly courage to express one's sentiments in the meetings and not on the corners nor in public places. We have a good tramp splicer here by the name of J. M. McKenna, J. Allison, W. Robinson, H. Bartholemew and Ed. Seaman who were received with a hand of good fellowship by the Local boys.

After an enthusiastic meeting we succeeded in electing the following officers:

President, Wm. Riley, 47 Green st; Vice President, J. McKenna, 192 S. O. 10th st; Recording Secretary, Chas. Keele, 154 Polk st; Financial Secretary, A. B. Prawl, 247 Lafayette st; Treasurer, M. Dwyer; Foreman, W. Robinson.

Would like to hear from J. M. Slaybaugh or any of my old pals out in the wild and wooly west.

Wishing success to our I. B. E. W., I remain,

Yours fraternally,
E. GEO. SCHOENBERGER.

Moose Jaw Canada No. 568.

Permit me for the first time to greet all our electrical brothers, in behalf of Local No. 568 of this city, through the pages of your estimable magazine.

It may interest them to hear that we have this night been completely organized and the following officers installed by the greatly appreciated and well timed help of 1st G. v. P., J. J. Reid:

President, R. Henderson; Vice President, F. Pimon; Financial Secretary, T. R. Crozier; Recording Secretary, H. Burleson; and others.

As this is 11:59 p. m., and I must get this off before 4 a. m.; you see I can't give you the rest this time.

We are 15 strong and only leave two (outlaws) yet to bring to our fold, as the good shepherd does the spring lamb that runs away from that which gives it life. You know we were all suckers once.

You can say that any one without a card need not come here in the future. They don't look good to us, and we've sharp eyes. Any I. B. E. W. who may drift into our burg will be received as a brother and treated as such. Call up 89 and ask for Nixon or Henderson, or go to the first class electrical contractors office, any one knows it, its the North West, and ask for Crozier.

I must add that we are a mixed union. We'll try to mix things the right way. J. J. Reid is a rip snorting crackerjack Al. Well, so long.

Yours fraternally,
L. ALEX. NIXON,
Press Secretary.

Cheyenne No. 415.

I was instructed to write the full account of our action against C. S. Niles (formerly of Jackson, Mich.), on May 22, 1907. I received a message from Salt Lake City to call out all men in Wyoming. I forwarded the message as I received it to the boys at Sheridan, Casper, Rawlings, Larmie and Evanston, Wyo. Niles was at Casper but refused to come off because he was not notified personally.

Now as to being notified the prescribed ten days in advance, I done the best I could. About two weeks before the call I got the referendum vote. I sent it to Sheridan, Wyo., and told Bro. J. G. Head to forward it to D. I. Gallivan, at Casper, as soon as he acted on same and as these towns are in an out of the way part of the state, it took some time to get around and Bro. Gallivan did not receive it till the evening of the 21st of May, but all the rest of the boys that were working for the Bell Co. quit like men, but he (Niles) said he would not quit till the I. B. E. W. had got a corner on the work, then he would quit the business altogether.

As for violating our agreement with the Bell Co., we never had one for city work or exchange work outside the city of Cheyenne. We had quite a time with the Co. at the time the agreement was brought up. We wanted it to include Larmie, Sheridan, and Rawlings, but the Co. would not listen to us at all on the question, so we signed for Cheyenne exchange at \$3.25 per day and \$2.30 per day and expenses for toll line men, but at the time of the strike we did not have one man doing toll line work, so I can

not see how we have violated the agreement in any way and as for C. S. Niles, he must pay this Local the fines that we have put on him.

This is only a small Local, scarcely enough members to hold a Charter, and the Bell Co. or its officers have made their brags that they would break this Local up and they have tried to do so for the past two years, but we are still on earth and hope to stay here for a while at least, but if we have a few more men like Niles we will go bump in short order. His claim as to this strike being unconstitutional is all bosh as we all expected and were preparing for it for a long time. He came to me and said if I could show him where the strike was legal he would lay down his tools immediately.

I took him to the hall and showed him every letter I had received from Salt Lake and also the communications I got from our G. P., and G. V. P., but he would not see it my way, so he still stayed to work.

Now you state in your communication that he is in good standing, as April was the last paid for him by this Local and our books show him paid up to July 1, 1907, and the per capita was sent in for May and June on June 3, 1907.

I was to notify Niles to appear before the Local trial board, but he has left Cheyenne and I cannot find out his address, so the fine stands against him, \$5.00 a day, on our book and any Local who accepts his card which expired June 30th, will please notify us.

Hoping to have this settled once and for all, I am, Fraternally,

H. S. WHALEN.

A STUDENTS DEDUCTIONS.

Long hours did not prevail in mediaeval times. Professor Theorold Rogers, in speaking of wages and hours of labor in the thirteenth century, says: "The winter's wages were about twenty-five per cent less than those of other seasons; but the winter seems to have been limited to the months of December and January. This fact, which I have frequently noticed, is proof that the hours of labor were not long. They seem to have been not more than eight hours a day, and at a later period in the economic history of labor, the eight hour day seems to be indicated by the fact that extra hours are paid at such a rate as corresponds to the ordinary pay per hour for eight hours, being a little in excess."

In addition to this, the craft guilds almost universally prohibited working at night, as tending to deprive some members of the craft at work. Likewise, work was usually prohibited on Saturday afternoons, or feast days of the Church (and on the eve of double feasts), and particularly on that of the patron saint of the

guild and in Christmas week and Easter week. The truth of the old saying, that "there is nothing new under the sun" is here exemplified. The adoption of an eight hour day with a Saturday half holiday is simply returning to a prevalent custom of more than five centuries ago.

In claiming that the working day in the Middle Ages was one of eight hours, Professor Rogers alludes to the practice of laborers working more than the regular hours at harvest and haymaking times, and for which they received extra pay. It was also customary for many of the artisans of the towns to go to the country and work in harvest time. In fact, in village communities many of the artisans united the function of husbandman with that of the craft which they practiced.

Professor Rogers states repeatedly that the fifteenth century and the first quarter of the sixteenth were the Golden Age of the English workmen, if we are to interpret the wages which he earned by the cost of the necessities of life.

Directory of Local Unions.

This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes. Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs: (a) Mixed. (b) Linemen. (c) Inside Men. (d) Trimmers. (e) Cranemen. (f) Cable Splicers. (g) Switch-board Men. (h) Shopmen. (i) Fixture Hangers.

No	LOCATION.	Fin. Sec'y.	Address.	Rec. Sec'y.	Meeting Place.	Date of Meeting.
1	St. Louis, Mo. (c)	H. J. Morrison	1447 Hodimontav.	E. P. McBrown	928 N. 17th st.	Tuesdays
2	St. Louis, Mo. (b)	Harry Myers	928 N. 17th st.	Harry Thompson	17th & Wash. st.	Fridays
3	G'tr. New York, N. Y.	Edw. Gibbons	147 E. 53rd st.	Ernest Kumme	247 E. 84th st.	Thursday
4	New Orleans, La. (b)	John H. McLin	2311 Freret st.	J. Siebert	110 Exchange st.	Istand 3d Tuesday
5	Pittsburg, Pa. (C)	H. McDougall	416 Wood st.	R. A. Logan	416 Wood st.	Thursdays
6	San Francisco, Calif. (c)	A. Kempston	2306 Fillmore st.	F. Carmody	677 McAllister st.	Wednesdays
7	Springfield, Mass. (a)	Geo. D. Beecher	81 Tyler st.	F. & W. bl. Main st.	Tuesdays	
8	Chicago, Ill. (a)	F. P. Cohrs	5625 Dearborn st.	Lewis Larson	252 S. Green st.	Saturdays
9	(Indiana) Indianapolis, Ind. (a)	W. B. Griffiths	Box 322	J. O. Clark	30½ E. Washington	Fridays
10	Akron, O. (a)	F. F. Loomis	59 Viaduct st.	R. J. Moore	269 S. Broadway st.	2d & 4th Wed'n'dy
11	Pueblo, Colo. (a)	Wm. H. Hart	Box 70	W. C. Allen	323 Santa Lee ave.	Fridays
12	Pittsburg, Pa. (b)	J. A. Groves	416 Wood st.	Thomas McBride	416 Wood st.	Wednesdays
13	Jersey City, N. J. (a)	A. H. Wilson	1218 P'k av. Hob'kn	F. A. Sink	331 Palisade ave.	315½ 4th st.
14	Evansville, Ind. (a)	Roy Hoskinson	1124 E. Deleware st.	J. Ferd Conway	140 1st st.	Mondays
15	Detroit, Mich. (a)	F. Campbell	734 Monroe ave.	Chas. E. Lakin	Prismatic Hall	Fridays
16	Detroit, Mich. (c)	J. H. Busby	140 1st st.	H. M. Sheeks	7th & Commercial st.	2d & 4th Friday
17	Atchison, Kas. (a)	W. H. Coleman	1029 Laramie st.	W. M. Shearman	193 Bowery	Tuesdays
18	G'tr. New York, N.Y. (b)	H. Hagerston	137 E. 122d st.	James P. Foster	9th and Filbert st.	Fridays
19	Philadelphia, Pa. (b)	Wm. T. McKinney	2141 S. Hicks st.	L. J. Carver	Labor Temple	Wednesdays
20	Omaha, Neb. (c)	A. W. Grayson	1431 S. 15th st.	E. H. Venoble	6th and Ohio st.	Fridays
21	Terre Haute, Ind. (a)	Jno. P. Stanner	1909 N. Ninth st.	Wm. F. Kelly	6th and G sts., N.W.	Thursdays
22	Washington, D.C. (c)	T. E. Bessman	Riverdale, Md.	I. C. Franz	343 W. Calvert st.	Mondays
23	Baltimore, Md. (c)	W. W. Welsh	1520 E. Preston	Edward Garvey	Broad and Front sts.	Tuesdays
24	Trenton, N. J. (a)	P. S. Fleisher	23 Southard st.		Arcade Hall	1st & 3d Thursday
25	Boston, Mass. (g)	W. L. Maynard	13 Temple st.		Labor World Hall	Thursday, 1st, 3d 5
26	Duluth, Minn. (a)	F. J. Gibbs	215 W. 5th st.	Thos. Roney	Kile Block, Main st.	2d & 4th Thursday
27	Lima, O. (a)	F. Whitmer	414 S. Metcalf st.	James B. Dygert	E. Washington st.	Mondays
28	New Castle, Pa.	F. L. Truby	178 E. North st.	F. W. Mattlin	123 S. Adams st.	Mondays
29	Peoria, Ill. (b)	R. L. Baker	Lock Box 849	C. W. Samuels	9th and I sts.	Thursdays
30	Sacramento, Cal. (a)	J. Noonan	120 20th st.	Frank Lawlor	903 Main st.	2d & 4th Fridays
31	Hartford, Conn. (a)	D. M. Murphy	45 Chestnut st.	P. C. Ralph	117 Superior av.	Tuesdays
32	Cleveland, O. (c)	E. Howarth	1863 W. 45th st.	Wm. Murphy	Anch Hall, Ont. st.	Thursdays
33	Cleveland, O. (b)	H. Davidson	1886 Scanton av.	J. P. Scott	5 Felix st.	Thursdays
34	St. Joseph, Mo. (a)	Chas. B. Ellis	1207 N. 3d st.	Frank Dorfer	7 W. Mohan st.	Mondays
35	Buffalo, N. Y. (c)	Wm. E. Mary	27 Hickory st.	W. A. Hicks	Labor Temple	1st & 3d Friday
36	Utica, N. Y. (b)	Adam Durr	27-29 Lafayette st.	J. A. Andrews	Genesee & Clinton	Friday
37	Rochester (b)	Frank Wallace	Box 416.	F. B. Frye	38 Exchange st.	1st & 3d Thursday
38	Buffalo, N. Y. (b)	James Conlon	640 South av.	John B. O'Connor	Goodale & Wash.	2d & 4th Saturday
39	Baltimore, Md. (f)	John E. McCadden	391 Herkimer	H. Hernseman	Border State Bank	1st & 3d Wed'day
40	Sioux City, Ia. (a)	S. C. Herr	2573 W. Fayette st.	F. T. Crockett	414 4th st.	Wednesdays
41	Chicago (b)	F. P. O'Brien	904 19th st.	Chas. Krimmer	Mas. Temple R. 210.	1st & 3rd Tuesday
42	Belleville (a)	Wm. Hickey	155 Racine ave.	Fred Kastle	A and Spring st.	1st & 3rd Monday
43	Eagle Pass, Tex. (a)	Edw. Fredrichs	311 E. E st.		Mesquite Hall	Last Thursday
44	Newark (c)	E. A. Ashley	Box 126.		432 Washington st.	Mondays
45	Harriburg (a)	Edmund L. Beatty	304 S. 9th st.	W. R. Banks	15 S. Market square	1st & 3d Monday
46	Columbus, Ohio (a)	James F. Carr	322 Strawberry av.	J. E. Adams	12½ Town st.	Fridays
47	Des Moines, Ia. (a)	C. Johnson	192 S. Hague ave.	A. Z. Larrison	7th and Locust st.	Thursdays
48	Erie, Pa. (a)	Chas. Lafin	40th & Woodland	Chas. D. Jarvis	712 State st.	1st & 4th Friday
49	Salt Lake (a)	A. L. McLallen	943 W. 28th st.		11 West 1st st.	Thursdays
50	Niagara Falls (a)	J. M. Young	Box 402.	M. T. Roberts	Main st.	Tuesdays
51	St. Louis (c)	Ernest Blinco	1424 18th st.	Wm. Irwin	102 N. 11th st.	Mondays
52	San Antonio, Tex. (a)	M. Walsh	3874 Page av.	Thos. Costello	110 S. Alamo st.	1st & 3d Saturday
53	Los Angeles, Cal. (c)	H. Warner	222 N. Flores st.	G. E. Gill	512 San Pedro st.	Thursdays
54	Youngstown, Ohio (a)	W. J. Newman	318 San Pedro st.	G. C. Kelther	22 W. Federal st.	2d & 4th Tuesday
55	Warren, Pa. (a)	N. H. Spencer	918 North ave.	Harry Wright	302 Second st.	1st & 4th Wed'day
56	Youngstown, O. (c)	W. H. Griffith	Box 1094.	Geo. Dieter	Finn's Hall, Pub. Sq.	2d & 4th Wed'day
57	Butte, Mont. (a)	W. F. Spencer	626 Griffith st.	R. Clayton	I. O. G. T. Hall	Friday 8:00 p. m.
58	Houston, Tex. (a)	F. O. Hodges	Box 846.	B. M. Caywood	Labor Temple	1st & 3d Friday
59	Quincy, Ill. (a)	Fred Moeller	917 Capitol	B. J. Flotkoettes	619½ Main st.	1st & 3d Wed'day
60	Denver, Col. (c)	C. F. Oliver	410 Oak st.	Geo. Lewis	1504 Curtis st.	Mondays
61	Dallas, Tex. (a)	V. H. Torbert	Box 614.	W. J. Thompson	395 Elm st.	Thursday
62	Cripple Creek, Col. (a)	E. P. Steen	Box 684		{ 1st Wed. 126 Ben-	1st & 2d Wed'day.
63	Lancaster, Pa. (a)	Simeon H. Suter		{ net st. 2d Wed. 210	{ Victor av. Victor.	
64	Waco, Tex. (a)	C. F. Marrs	321 E. Frederick st.	22 S. Queen st.	2d & last Sunday	
65	Spokane, Wash. (a)	A. T. Shortley	1215 Baylor st.	Labor Hall.	2d & 4th Friday	
66	Winona, Minn. (a)	Fred Marquardt	Box 635.	Central Labor Hall.	Wednesdays	
67	Gr. Rapids, Mich. (b)	Geo. Oakwood	470 Dakota st.	Holy Hall.	1st & 3d Thursday	
68	Tacoma, Wash. (a)	C. A. Young	842 E. Fulton st.	67 Canal st.	1st & 3d Thursday	
69	Seattle, Wash. (b)	W. B. Reed	4110 S. Yakima av.	721 Commerce st.	2d & 4th Wed'day	
70	Syracuse, N. Y. (b)	Wm. H. Clisson	Labor Temple, r. 13	R. H. Sylvester	6th and University	Mon. 8:00 p. m.
71	Norfolk, Va. (a)	F. J. Gates	245 Tennyson av.	Geo. W. Columbus	Meyers Hall.	Tuesdays
72	Scranton, Pa. (a)	E. A. Howley	Box 232.	F. W. Sharp	Odd Fellows Hall.	Wednesdays
73			612 Adams av.	Wm. E. Evans	134 Wyoming av.	1st & 3d Monday

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

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No	LOCATION.	Fin. Sec'y.	Address.	Rec. Sec'y.	Meeting Pl.	Date Meeting.
83	Milwaukee, Wis. (a)	Wm. Brazell	318 State st.....	O. C. Schwahn	630 Chestnut st.....	Tuesdays
85	Schenectady, N. Y. (b)	E. L. Jandro	309 Craig st.....	W. Herman LaRue	Cor. State & Center	3d Friday
86	Rochester, N. Y. (c)	Chas. Warder	233 Tremont st.....		88 Exchange st.....	Mondays
87	Newark, N. J. (b)	W. Morris	30 Monroe, Or'ng		236 Washington st.....	Fridays
88	Savannah, Ga. (a)	F. R. Dargan	Box 316.....	J. C. Root	Brought'n Whitakr	1st & 3d Wed'day
89	Georgetown, S. C. (a)	K. A. Gandy	Box 237.....		Fire hall, Frazer st.....	1st & 3d Saturday
90	New Haven, Conn. (a)	Leslie Marlow	31 Market st.....		Insurance bldg.....	2d & 4th Friday
91	Easton, Pa. (a)	Henry L. Jones	Phillipsburg, N.J.	F. A. Martin	Journal bl., Church	1st & 3d Tuesday
92	Hornell, N. Y. (a)	H. F. Kelley	13½ Genesee st.....	C. L. Harrison	Bof. R. T. Hall	1st & 3d Friday
93	East Liverpool, O. (a)	J. L. Smith	Drury Lane 341	C. L. Lentz	Fouler building.....	1st & 3d Friday
94	Kewanee, Ill. (m)	L. B. Hankings	317 S. Elm st.....	L. B. Hankings		
95	Joplin, Mo. (a)	W. J. Nelson	412 Joplin st.....		Walker's hall.....	Thursdays
96	Worcester, Mass. (a)	S. A. Strout	419 Main st.....	Geo. H. Miller	R. 19, 419 Main st.....	Mondays
97	Mt. Vernon, O. (a)	F. D. Morrison	Woster ave.....		Quindora, Main st.....	1st & 3d Saturday
98	Philadelphia, Pa. (c)	E. B. Coleman	232 N. 9th st.....	W. J. Day	Broad & Cherry sts	Tuesdays
99	Providence, R. I. (c)	J. H. Dugins	75 Carpenter st.....	R. A. Ripley	152 Weybossett st.....	Mondays
100	Jacksonville, Fla. (a)	E. J. McDonnell	623 W. Adams st.....		Hatchell's hall, Bay	Wednesdays
101	Cincinnati, O. (a)	F. J. Greiner	716 Wade st.....	C. L. Page	1313 Vine st.....	Wednesday
102	Paterson, N. J. (c)	A. Bennett	749 E. 19th st.....	R. Sigler	56 Van Houten st.....	Thursdays
103	Boston, Mass. (c)	F. L. Kelley	605 4th st.....	J. W. Baston	987 Washington st.....	Wednesday
104	Boston, Mass. (b)	M. A. Murphy	350 Athens st.....		995 Washington st.....	Wednesday
106	Jamestown, N. Y. (a)	F. B. Stevens	404 W. 7th st.....	L. R. Jacobson	Bartenders' hall.....	Every other Tues.
108	Tampa, Fla. (a)	Albert W. Carhaj	Box 662.....	E. D. Fitzgerald	Harrison & Ashley	Wednesday
109	Rock Island, Ill. (b)	James Dallner	Davenport, Ia.	Geo. Perry	Turner's hall, 3d av	1st & 3d Wed'day
110	Schenectady, N. Y. (a)	Herman Barber	R. F. D. No. 8	Geo. Kirby	Harrison and Ashly	1st Monday
112	Kewanee, Ky. (a)	E. W. Gray	1530 20th st.....	Sam Shields	1st and Jeff. sts.....	Tuesdays
113	Lynchburg, Va. (a)	W. W. Davis	Jas. River P. O.	Chas. T. Lacey	10th and Main sts.....	2d & 4th Tuesday
114	Toronto, Ont. (c)	E. A. Drury	Labour Temple	M. S. Culver	Labor Temple.....	2d & 4th Tuesday
116	Los Angeles, Cal. (c)	O. A. Bowers	517 S. Broadway		519 S. Broadway	Tuesday
117	Elgin, Ill. (a)	T. H. Bryson	174 Villa st.....		Trades Council Hall	1st & 3d Thursday
118	Dayton, O. (a)	J. B. Gabler	303 E. 6th st.....		4th and Jefferson st	Tuesday
120	London, Ont. (m)	C. W. Alford	22 Walnut st.....	Harrison York	Knights Pythias H'	1st & 3d Saturday
121	Denver Col. (a)	B. A. Reser	1203 Glenarm st.....	Edwin C. Morkie	163½ Curtis st.....	Thursday
122	Great Falls, Mont. (a)	C. Onsum	Box 385.....	E. A. Jackson	Minot Hall, Cen. av	Mondays
123	Wilmington, N. C. (a)	Jordan F. Jones	115 Market st.....	M. Polie	Central Hall.....	Thursdays
124	Kansas City, Mo. (c)	C. M. Small	1424 Holmes st.....		Labor Headquarters	Tuesday
125	Portland, Ore. (b)	W. S. Jenkins	10 E. Webster st.....		162 2nd st.....	Mondays
126	Little Rock, Ark. (a)	Thos. M. Kelley	320 E. 21st st.....		Labor Temple.....	1st & 3d Tuesday
127	New Rochelle, N. Y. (c)	Frank Dolan	22 Walnut st.....	John Hughes	4th and Jefferson st	1st & 3d Saturday
128	Alton, Ill. (a)	C. C. Wimberly	28 E. 6th st.....	H. C. Bowman	Knights Pythias H'	1st & 3d Saturday
129	Nashville, Tenn. (a)	C. Snider	301 Church st.....		163½ Curtis st.....	Thursday
130	New Orleans, La. (c)	H. M. Miller	810 Henry Clay av	L. Ragan	Minot Hall, Cen. av	Mondays
131	Travers City, Mich. (a)	I. L. Cook	311 W. 12th st.....	L. Henry	Central Hall.....	Thursdays
132	South Bend, Ind. (b)	H. C. Moore	Box 441.....	P. F. Sullivan	Labor Headquarters	Tuesday
134	Chicago, Ill. (c)	R. A. Shields	5748 Aberdeen st.....	H. G. Rogers	162 2nd st.....	Mondays
135	La Crosse, Wis. (a)	F. W. Piiman	227 Main st.....	W. B. Lawing	Labor Temple.....	2d & last Friday
136	Birmingham, Ala.	J. E. B. Vencint	Box 265.....		Johnathan Hall.....	2d & 4th Friday
137	Albany (a)	M. J. Roe	221 Clinton ave.....		Labor Advocates H	Saturdays
139	Elmira, N. Y. (a)	J. K. Packard	Box 425.....		407 Carondelet st.....	Fridays
140	Schenectady, N. Y. (a)	R. Grant	431 Liberty st.....	L. Henry	127 E. Front st.....	2d & 4th Tuesday
141	Wheeling, W. Va. (c)	L. P. Keyser	72 Indiana ave.....	G. Carle	Central Labor Hall	Every other Mon.
142	Wheeling, W. Va. (b)	G. W. Littall	1507 Chaplin st.....	J. W. Bonsall	63rd & Ashland ave	Thursdays
143	Ashtabula, O. (a)	E. R. Allyn	51 Madison st.....		Jay st.....	2d & 4th Wed'day
144	Wichita (a)	A. W. Skinner	501 E. Douglass ave.....	W. I. Boulton	Bricklayers Hall.....	Mondays
145	Saginaw (a)	C. V. Ross	1108 Lapeer ave.....		S. Pearl st.....	2nd & 4th Friday
147	Anderson, Ind. (a)	E. H. Ferrell	1723 Main st.....	J. B. Welch	322 Corral st.....	1st & 3rd Saturday
148	Washington (b)	E. M. Grimsley	Tenleytown D. C.	G. Carle	State & Centre sts	1st & 3rd Wed'day
149	Aurora (a)	J. L. Quirin	508 Railrod st.....	J. W. Bonsall	Market st.....	Friday
150	Bay City (a)	J. M. Ferguson	Valley Creek.....		Market st.....	Wednesday
153	Marion (a)	Elmer Merriman	333 E. Swazee st.....	H. C. Crumb	Cor. Center & Main	2d & 4th Friday
155	Oklahoma, O. T. (b)	J. C. Clarke	501 E. Douglass ave.....		A. O. V. W. Hall	1st & 3d Thursday
156	Ft. Worth, Tex. (a)	Chas. Funkhouser	1020 West 1st st.....		Genesee ave.....	1st & 3rd Wed'day
157	Elkhart, Ind. (a)	Asa Kintslar	Central Fire Hall		1127 Meridian st.....	1st & 3rd Thursday
158	Green Bay, Wis. (a)	Wm. Johnson	R. F. D. No. 7		600 G. N. W.	Mondays
159	Madison, Wis. (a)	Thos. McKenna	R. F. D. No. 2		Fox st.....	2d & 4th Tuesday
160	Zanesville, O. (b)	A. E. DeLong	107 N. Broom st.....		Water st.....	1st & 3rd Monday
162	Omaha, Neb. (b)	W. C. Goold	Route 8.....		S. W. Cor. Square	Mondays
163	Wilkesbarre, Pa. (b)	J. J. McGlynn	Box 492.....		130½ Grand av.....	Wednesday
164	Jersey City, N. J. (c)	W. Coleman	390 South st.....		Thos. Rhodes	Wednesday
166	Winnipeg, Man. (c)	Jas. McPhee	165 Hopkins av.....		2d & Throckmorton	Wednesday
168	Parkersburg, W. Va. (a)	W. C. Vaughn	James st. East		S. Main & Franklin	2d & 4th Thursday
169	Fresno, Cal. (a)	Clyde Smith	Beechwood H'ts		M. E. B. A. Hall	2d & 4th Tuesday
170	Mason City, Ia.	Jno. J. Gorman	120 Calaveras av.....		State & Mifflin sts	2d & 4th Thursday
171	Ann Arbor, Mich. (a)	J. L. Sorenson	626 E. 8th st.....		512 Main st.....	Tuesdays
172	Newark, O. (a)	S. C. Alsdorf	620 Brooke st.....		Washington Hall	Mondays
173	Ottumwa, Ia. (a)	E. H. Trent	81 Ninth st.....		31 W. Market st.....	2d & 4th Monday
176	Joliet, Ill. (a)	Chas. M. Hughes	202 North Ward		Hellers Hall, 5 Cors	Fridays
177	Paducah, Ky. (a)	Jack Fisher	202 Scott st.....		James st. E., T. Hall	Wednesday
178	Canton, O. (a)	S. K. Haines	501 S. 6th st.....		Court sq., B'k'l. hall	Wednesday
179	Charleston, S. C.	J. T. Corcoran	1204 W. 2d st.....		Edgerly bldg., U. H.	Wednesday
180	Vallejo, Calif. (a)	Frank W. Savage	10 Wall st.....			
181	Utica, N. Y. (c)	W. H. Williams	526 Maine st.....	F. C. Hanser	Cor. Main and Wash	1st & 3d Saturday
183	Lexington, Ky. (a)	C. A. Mobyes	69 Court st.....		12½ E. Church st.....	Mondays
184	Galesburg, Ill. (a)	Glen McGowan	208 E. 3d st.....		Labor Hall, 2d st.....	2d & 4th Wed'day
185	Helena, Mont. (a)	Will Farrington	525 Monroe st.....	Edward Strom	Bluff & Exchange	2d & 4th Friday
187	Oshkosh, Wis. (a)	P. S. Bixby	Box 257.....		Labor Hall, N. 4th st	Mondays
189	Quincy, Mass. (c)	G. E. Huntley	140 Pearl st.....		Red Men's hall.....	2d & 4th Friday
190	Newark, N. J. (h)	S. Lyons	160 Elm st.....		29 Nausaw st.....	Wednesday
191	Everett, Wash. (a)	Robt. J. Olinger	292 S. 9th st.....		Red Men's hall.....	1st & 3d Friday
192	Memphis, Tenn. (b)	C. E. Hughes	2917 Girard		Labor Temple.....	3d Tuesday
193	Springfield, Ill. (b)	Sylvester Dillard	658 N. 4th st.....	A. R. Kearney	218 E. Main st.....	2d & 4th Wed'day
			1141 N. Walnut st.	G. B. Marvin	Trades Assem. hall	1st & 3d Wednesday
					Park & 6th st.	1st & 3d Thursday
					Main' & Church sts	Mondays
					Wilson hall.....	2d & 4th Tuesday
					301 Plain st.....	2d & 4th Monday
					2820 Lombard st.....	Thursdays
					95 S. 3d st.....	1st & 3d Thursday
					226 S. 5th st.....	Wednesday

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No.	LOCATION.	Fin. Sec'y.	Address.	Rec. Sec'y.	Meeting Pl.	Date Meeting.
194	Shreveport, La.	H. C. Minor	737 Hope st.		309 Main st.	2d & 4th Wed'day
195	Danbury, Conn.(a)	Geo. S. Hoyt	309 Main st.	309½ W. State st.	1st & 3d Friday	
196	Rockford, Ill.(a)	L. C. Williamson	218 N. Court st.	215 N. Center st.	Thursdays.....	
197	Bloomington, Ill.(a)	W. S. Briscoe	Lock box 236.	7th & Main sts.	Thursdays.....	
198	Dubuque, Ia.(a)	J. N. Krahl	Facade bldk.	Commercial & Main	1st & 3d Tuesday	
199	Anaconda, Mont.(a)	John H. Davies	Box 483.	Appelt'n & Edw'rd's	1st & 3d Tuesday	
200	Appleton, Wis.(a)	Jno. Tenpas	1028 6th st.	Occidental & Yesler	2d Tuesday.....	
201	Seattle, Wash.(d)	S. K. Denning	712 N. Kist, Sta. B.	Main st. & Walnut	Mondays.....	
202	Springfield, O.(a)	Joseph Perry	225 E. Columbia st.	Main & Jackson sts.	Tuesdays.....	
203	Jackson, Mich.(a)	E. Wideman	345 S. Park ave.	Duton Block	1st & 3d Thursday	
204	Hastings, Neb.(a)	Lewis Biggerstaff	707 S. St. Joe ave.	Masonic Hall	Thursdays.....	
205	Stockton, Calif.(a)	H. (gobby)	220 N. Pilgrim st.	Assembly Hall	Fridays.....	
206	Logansport, Ind.(a)	E. E. Redinger	1501 High st.	Odd Fellows' hall	Wednesdays.....	
207	Atlantic City, N. J. (b)	L. E. Byers	Rear 16 S. Ohio av.	1313 Vine st.	2d & 4th Wed'day	
208	Cincinnati, O. (c)	J. A. Cullen	29 E. 12th st.	Labor Hall	2d & 4th Sunday	
209	Vancouver, B. C.(a)	T. Hammersmark	641 Jackson ave.	Trades & Labor Hall	Lehman's hall, W. 2.	
210	Olean, N. Y. (a)	H. C. Finch	492 Higgins av.	6th av. & Seneca st.	Tuesdays.....	
211	Owensboro, Ky. (a)	F. R. Owen	525 E. 2nd st.	Grim hall, State st.	Tuesday.....	
212	Seattle, Wash.(c)	E. L. Schrock	206 Summit ave.	8 Court st.	Alternate Friday.	
213	Sharon, Pa.(a)	H. W. Price	Box 147.	W. S. Holbrook	1st & 3d Thursday	
214	Watertown, N. Y. (b)	Harvey J. Dobbs	2 Vale st.	Arcade Building	2d & 4th Tuesday	
215	Brockton, Mass.(a)	C. E. Cole	Ellsworth st.	Weaver hall	1st & 3d Friday	
216	New Bedford, Mass. (a)	I. L. Damon	88 Florence st.	618 Kansas av.	Wednesdays.....	
217	Topeka, Kan.(a)	C. H. Adams	Lock Box 14	J. B. Boggs	21½ N. 20th st.	
218	Birmingham, Ala.(b)	(; W. Brown	316 N. 18th st.	F. Shapland	Wednesdays.....	
219	Victoria, B. C.	Wm. Reid	215 Pandora st.	Geo. Roberts	2d & 4th Monday	
220	Grand Rapids, Mich.(c)	O. S. Livergood	145 Cummings av.	P. W. Uvary	2d & 4th Monday	
221	Colo. Springs, Colo.(b)	D. A. Gillette	Box 654.	Ed. Hill	Wednesdays.....	
222	Streator, Ill.(a)	George Duffner	514 W. Bridge st.	H. E. Ritter	Thursdays.....	
223	Lorain, O. (a)	G. D. Marple	423 W. Erie st.	R. Hudson	Manhattan Hall	
224	Williamsport, Pa.(a)	F. R. Long	510 Packer st.	T. J. Fish	Hess Hall.....	
225	Dayton, Ohio	V. G. Bookout	308 Hughes st.	Chas. E. Robbins	Swiss Hall.....	
226	Decatur, Ill.(a)	F. L. Kerns	851 N. Edward	G. E. Beller	240-244 State st.	
227	Vincennes, Ind.(a)	Eugene Olds	1129 N. 1st st.	101½ N. Paint st.	1st & 3d Thursday	
228	Mauch Chunk, Pa.(a)	W. W. Brown	Box 293.	Wm. Leslie	203½ W. 2d st.	
229	Toledo, O. (b)	Harry L. Hunt	1506 Locast. st.	George W. Smith	1st & 3d Wed.	
230	Steubenville, O.	E. D. Richards	Box 555.	H. A. Smith	2d & 4th Friday	
231	Schenectady, N.Y.(h)	R. C. Schemerhorn	400 Summit ave.	Hugh McKeon	246 State st.	
232	Chillicothe, O.	H. M. Elliot	Box 292.	W. J. Walp	107½ Capital st.	
233	San Jose, Cal.(a)	Jos. A. Smith	833 W. San Calos	G. E. Vennum	226 W. Capitol st.	
234	Pine Bluff, Ark.(a)	R. J. Benson	209 Georgia st.	Gail Jones	152 Weybosset st.	
235	Cedar Rapids, Ia.(a)	Tony Weidlich	322 13th av., W	C. A. Weigand	K. of P. Hall.	
236	Schenectady, N. Y.	C. Babcock	330 Hulett st.	W. C. Euliss	Eagles Lodge r'm's	
237	Charleston, W. Va.(b)	Walter Lewis	Gen. Delivery	W. J. Thurson	North st. Bart's Hall	
238	Jackson, Miss.(a)	Rufus Keene	226 W. Capital st.	Ed. Thurson	128 South 10th st.	
239	Providence, R. I.(b)	D. J. Spellman	183 Plain st.	Wm. F. Reines	State & Center sts.	
240	Saratoga, N. Y. (b)	C. A. Baker	455 Broadway	J. F. Gannon	Thames st.	
241	Plainfield, N. J.(a)	H. E. Canfield	604 E. 6th st.	J. F. Gannon	12th st. & Marks pl.	
242	Pittsfield, Mass. (a)	Paul Burchardt	248 Pomeroy ave.	Ed. Thurson	Sq. & W. Houstan st.	
243	Lincoln, Neb. (a)	W. L. Mayer	235 O. st.	Wm. F. Reines	Labor Temple	
244	Sedalia, Mo.	Jack Mullaley	Box 92.		G. A. R. Hall, Main	
245	Schenectady, N. Y. (e)	R. H. Hughes	110 3d ave		Broadway, City H	
246	Newport, R. I. (a)	Harry Harvey	13 Maitland st		Turner Hall, 3d av.	
247	New York, N. Y. (h)	E. Taylor	812 Westch'fer av.		8th & Wabash av.	
248	Sherman, Tex. (a)	R. S. Dougherty	612 S. Montgom'y		100 E. State st.	
249	Clinton, Ia.	W. H. Otto	521 7th av.		44th & Halstead sts.	
250	Marinette, Wis. (a)	F. F. McWayne	2020 Maple av.		845 Broadway	
251	Superior, Wis.	J. R. Tillo'son	1020 Hammondav.		Pearl & Market sts.	
252	Kingston, N. Y. (a)	H. H. Buckbee	10 Grand st.		Cen. L. Hall, 4th st.	
253	Davenport, Ia. (c)	Jay C. Mead	1103 3d st.		Elec. Workers Hall	
254	Terre Haute, Ind. (c)	L. R. Dickerson	509 S. 13th st.		30 Sixth st. South	
255	Hammond, Ind. (a)	Frank D. Cooley	250 Sibley st.		6-8 Washington st.	
256	Chicago, Ill. (a)	Frank Hullinger	5921 Winchester av.		S. Main st.	
257	Oakland, Cal. (b)	B. A. Rayhen	1029 Magnolia st.		6 State st.	
258	New Albany, Ind. (a)	Francis H. Welch	32 East 6th st.		Court st.	
259	Waterloo, Ia.	W. L. Harvey	P. O. Box 150.		4th Friday.	
260	Boise, Idaho. (a)	C. A. Madison	Bo 525.		R. R. Ave.	
261	Minneapolis, Minn. (c)	H. A. Gansmoe	2414 4th ave.		Mill st.	
262	Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (a)	Wm. P. Darrow	427 Main st.		Pearl and Wash. sts.	
263	Findlay, O. (a)	Geo. E. Hilderbrand	609 Cherry st.		Missouri ave.	
264	Auburn, N. Y. (b)	Jas. J. Love	10 Sheridan st.		109 Atlantic st.	
265	Texarkana, Tex.(a)	Rov Taylor	1102 Co ave.		First st.	
266	Fort Wayne, Ind. (c)	R. R. Bartel	113 Elmwood ave.		Minon Hall.	
267	Albuquerque, N. M. (d)	Harry Pryor	Box 110.		153 Washington st.	
268	Cumberland, Md.(a)	Wm. M. Lannan	Box 400.		West 1st st.	
269	Beaumont, Tex.(c)	L. E. Lockhart	Box 932.			
270	E. St. Louis, Ill. (b)	Leonard Sims	447 N. 5th st.			
271	Stamford, Conn. (a)	F. H. Clear	871 Main.			
272	Erlot, Wis.	Thos. Heffernan	903 Portland ave.			
273	Wilmington, Del. (a)	(J. J. Bacon	833 Monroe st.			
274	Bellingham, Wash.	C. P. Hoskins	Beck's Hotel.			
275	Baton Rouge, La.	E. S. Bourgois	622 Spain st.			
276	Odgen, Utah (a)	George W. Snively	Box 44.			
277	Portland, Oregon (c)	J. D. M. Crockett	Box 644.			
278	Knoxville, Tenn. (a)	J. E. Shnemaker	Box 518.			
279	Pittsburg (i)	Jno. J. Slomer	225 Lathrop ave.			
280	Paris, Texas	R. R. Roberts	106 20th st.			
281	A Salle (a)		728 7th st.			
282	Brazil (a)	Harry Reed	12 W. Maple st.			
283	Binghamton (c)	H. K. Morse	11 Wall st.			
284	Oswego, N. Y. (a)	Frank W. Gallagher	79 E. 8th st.			

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No.	LOCATION.	Fin. Sec'y.	Address.	Rec. Sec'y.	Meeting Place.	Date Meeting.
330	Kansas City, Mo.(f)	Geo. Davidson	7328 E. 13th st.	Robt. Kehoe	7300 E. 15th st.	Wednesdays.
331	Long Branch, N. J.(a)	A. A. Keller	Asbury Park, N.J.	Daily's Hose Hall	1st & 3d Monday.	
332	Springfield, Mo.(a)	Chas. Criswell	810 State st.	Royal Arcanum	Tuesdays.....	
333	Denison, Tex.(c)	W. H. Halderman	1015 W. Nelson st.	111½ S. Rusk av.	Thursdays.....	
334	Ft. William, Ont.(a)	J. B. Hunter	423 Archibald st.			
340	Sacramento, Cal.(c)	F. J. Marion	1019 6th st.			
341	Wausau, Wis.(a)	H. M. Smale	810 3d st.	9th & I sts.	1st & 3d Monday.	
342	New Brighton, Pa.(a)	J. L. Allwine	Rochester, Pa.	Grand av. & Forest	2d & 4th Tuesday.	
343	Norwich, Conn.(a)	Benj. F. Skinner	97 School st.	3d av. & 9th st.	1st & 3d Thursday.	
344	Sydney, C. B., N. S.(a)	H. Pendergast	Whitney Pier.	Carpenters' Hall.	2d & 4th Wed.	
345	Mobile, Ala.	Louis Turner	256 Conti st.	O. A. H. Hall.	Tuesdays.....	
346	Ft. Smith, Ark.	Wm. Dowlen	908 N. Bet.	54 N. Royal st.	Mondays.....	
348	Calgary, Alta., Can.(a)	A. R. Cooper	1027 15th ave. W	Labor Hall.	Tuesdays.....	
351	Meriden, Conn.(a)	R. P. Dittman	72½ E. Main st.	Barber Bank	Mondays.....	
352	Lansing, Mich.(a)	A. H. Collister	720 Cedar st.	Connecticut Hall.	1st & 3d Wed.	
353	Toronto, Can.(b)	David Niven	77 Shuter st.	Labor Hall.	2d & 4th Tuesday.	
354	Salt Lake, Utah	J. J. O'Leary	260 4th st.	Occident Hall.	1st & 3d Monday.	
356	Kansas, Mo.(b)	C. F. Dröllinger	303½ Cherry st.	11 W. 1st South st.	Wednesdays.....	
358	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Jno. Stoer	65 Watson av.	1112 Locust st.	Tuesdays.....	
360	Sioux Falls, S.D.(a)	G. R. Lackey	General Delivery	138 Smith st.	1st Mon. month.	
361	Tonapah, Nev.(a)	J. A. Brown	Box 293.	Labor Hall.	1st & 3d Friday.	
362	Kankakee, Ill.(a)	A. Radilife	Box 213.	Trades & labor hall.	2d & 4th Friday.	
363	Montgomery, Ala.(a)	G. I. James	201 Dixtn ave.	Labor Hall.	2nd Monday.	
366	Allentown, Pa.(a)	Chas. Hoffman	1112 Court st.	714 Hamilton st.	Tuesdays.....	
367	Granite City, Ill.(a)	C. L. Robinson	1627 E st.		3d Sunday	
368	New York, N. Y. (t)	J. S. Wellington	306 W. 114th st.			
369	Louisville, Ky.(c)	C. E. Sewell	939 5th st.	12th st. & Market pl.	2d & 4th Wed'day	
370	Los Angles, Calif.(c)	M. C. Madison	401 N. Bruch st.	Jefferson st. bt.1&2.	Fridays.....	
372	Boone, Ia.(a)	H. L. Tillson	621 Tama st.	517 S. Broadway st.	Fridays.....	
376	Chicago, Ill.(a)	Jno. F. Nichols	212 S. Halstead st.	Commercial & Main	1st & 3d Wed'day.	
377	Lynn, Mass.(a)	J. T. Doran	39 Whittier st.	212 S. Halsted st.	1st & 3d Tuesday.	
381	Chicago, Ill.(i)	Chas. M. Hall	183 Indiana st.	62 Monroe st.	1st & 3d Monday.	
385	Lawrence, Mass. (a)	C. F. Kavanah	157 Willow st.	12 S. Clark st.	2d & 4th Tuesday.	
387	Freeport, Ill. (a)	Chas. D. Kunz	62 Prospect st.	246 Essex st.	1st & 3d Friday.	
388	Palestine, Tex.	J. T. Brown	15 Queen st.	Ellis Club.	Friday.....	
389	Glen Falls, N. Y.(a)	L. M. Palmer	18 Sheridan st.	Tel. office, Main st.	1st Monday.....	
392	Troy, N. Y.(a)	I. S. Scott	10 Park ave.	23 Ridge st.	1st & 3d Tuesday.	
394	Auburn, N. Y. (b)	Thos. H. Mohan	12 Mary st.	1st & Congress st.	1st & 3d Thursday.	
396	Boston, Mass.	H. E. Hewes	25 Orchard st.	Mantel hall.	2d & 4th Wed'day	
398	St. Cloud, Minn. (a)	Harry Hamlin	106 4th av. N. E.			
399	Portland, Me.	A. G. Moody	5 Heath st.	St. Germain st.	1st & 3d Monday.	
400	Barre, Vt.(a)	H. H. Hodgdon	32 Frabklin st.	Farington bldg.	2d & 4th Tuesday.	
401	Reno, Nevada	H. S. Galloway	Box 761.	I. O. O. F. hall.	2d & 4th Tuesday.	
404	San Francisco, Cal.	H. F. Zecher	Berkley, Calif.			
406	Ardmore, I. T. (a)	J. F. Jordan	Box 293.	Robt. E. Donvan		
407	Marquette, Mich. (a)	Oscar H. Siewert	339 Alger st.			
409	Itasca, N. Y. (a)	A. E. Klein	326 W. Seneca st.	Oscar H. Siewert.		
411	Warren, O. (a)	P. T. Aumend	518 N. Mahoning.			
415	Cheyenne, Wyo. (a)	H. S. Whalen	Box 513.	W. A. Hedge.		
418	Pasadena, Cal. (a)	John White	74 W. Walnut st.			
419	New York, N. Y. (i)	J. W. Carr	118 Gardner st., N.J.	G. E. Corrin.		
420	Keokuk, Ia. (a)	J. E. Mott	1101 High st.	J. W. Smith.		
422	Hackensack, N. J. (a)	Garrett S. Burr	21 Moore st.	D. Hendrecks.		
426	Portsmouth, N. H. (a)	Raymond Philbrick	3 Haven st.			
427	Springfield, Ill.	T. H. Spears	L. box 100.	Wm. Heffernan.		
428	Bakersfield, Cal. (a)	C. T. Collins	1822 Chester av.			
430	Racine, Wis. (a)	Geo. H. McCarthy	1044 Villa st.			
434	Douglas, Ariz. (a)	W. T. Bowers	834 4th st.			
435	Winnipeg, Man. (b)	T. Woodman	384 Redwood av.	Albert Miles.		
436	Oneonta, N. Y. (a)	C. L. House	371 Main st.			
437	Fall River, Mass.	Wm. Mitchell	25 Forest st.			
440	Grand Rapids, Wis. (a)	D. G. Smart	Grand Rapids	John E. Sullivan.		
442	Schenectady, N. Y. (h)	A. F. Rogers	1017 McClyman st.			
447	Rutland, Vt. (a)	D. J. McGowan	20 Hopkins st.	David N. Philo.		
448	Annapolis, Md. (a)	A. E. White	90 Johnson's pl.	C. J. Roche.		
449	Pocatello, Idaho (a)	A. J. Bruce	Box 196.			
450	(goldfield, Nev. (a)	F. T. Brooks	Box 880.			
451	Santa Barbara, Cal. (a)	Chas. M. Cooper	Box 415.	E. P. Chamberlain.		
452	Pensacola, Fla.	C. M. Thompson	Box 814.			
456	Oklahoma City, O. T. (c)	A. C. Hein	231 W. 7th st.			
457	Altoona, Penn. (a)	F. C. Williams	107 3d st.			
458	Aberdeen, Wash. (a)	H. Benneche	118 W. 1st st.			
459	Cortland, N. Y. (a)	Fay Woodworth	R. F. D. No. 7.			
460	Chickawaw, I. T. (a)	L. G. Little.				
463	Montreal, Canada (a)	Jules Lusignan	311 St. Hubert st.	Thos. Hartnett.		
464	Cleveland, Ohio (h)	Ben Wolf.	2728 E. 75th st. S.E.	Robt. C. Bell.		
465	San Diego, Cal.	J. L. Stuart.	743 10th st.	Geo. A. DuGuire.		
466	Belvidere, Ill. (a)	W. J. Pratt	1208 Garfield ave.	E. S. Barlow.		
469	York, Pa. (a)	E. J. Oates	635 W. York av.	Percy Fisher.		
473	Port Richmond, Cal.	F. A. Tittemore	Box 188.	D. G. M. Wallick.		
474	Memphis, Tenn. (c)	Chas. L. Hamilton	792 Chelsea ave.	W. E. Roth.		
475	Silverton, Col.	J. H. Graham.		J. H. Short.		
476	Schenectady, N. Y.	W. L. McCannell.	323 Vender av.	W. H. Kennon.		
477	San Bernardino, Cal.	E. D. Gardner.	Box 184.	P. Pottor.		
479	Denver, Colo (G)	Jos. G. Doyle	Box 127.			
481	Indianapolis, Ind.	T. B. Wright.	386½ E. Wash. st.	C. K. Campbell.		
483	Tacoma, Wash.	Thomas O'Reilly.	4612 S. Yakima Ave	H. E. Durant.		
484	Waterbury, Conn.	W. L. Bradshaw.	391 E. Main St.			
486	Paterson, N. J.	Geo. B. Fox.	57 E. Main St.			
489	Los Angeles, Cal. (I)	Wm. Glass.	1314 E. 28th st.	W. G. Conrie.		
491	Wilkes Barre, Pa.	Fred W. Johnson.	Kingston, Pa.	Fred W. Johnson.	Building Trades H.	

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

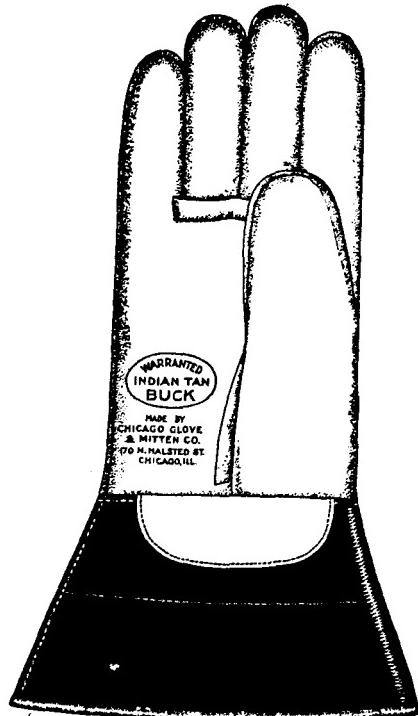
No.	LOCATION.	Fin. Sec'y.	Address.	Rec. Sec'y.	Meeting Pl.	Date Meeting.
494	Milwaukee, Wis.	Hans H. Tholen.	508 Milwaukee St	Edwin Brunner.	3d & Prairie	Fridays
496	Olli City, Pa.	R. M. Hutchinson.	312 Wash. ave.	H. B. Ravey.	I. B. E. N. Hall.	Fridays
501	Yonkers, N. Y.	Wm. B. Martin.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	J. W. Ratcliff.	Building Trades Bd	Thursdays
506	Chicago Heights, Ill.(A)	V. F. Foster.	1696 Euclid Ave.	E. H. Wright.	.	.
507	Sunbury, Pa. (A)	Ed. Wetzel.	139 Church St.	Harry O'Keefe.	.	.
508	Newark, N. Y. (A)	George Fetzer.	20 West Ave.	.	.	.
511	Jackson, Tenn.	F. W. Carr.	Home Tel. Co.	.	Trade Council Hall	1st & 2d Thursday
512	Salem, Ore.	Walter L. Goss.	Box 335.	.	1 N. Paca st.	Fridays
515	Baltimore, Md.	O. E. Stone.	739 W. Franklin.	D. C. Harbough.	.	.
516	Syracuse, N. Y. (f.)	Ernest Forbes.	611 Teal ave.	R. Eighny.	.	.
518	Kumford Falls, Me.	Wm. M. Child.	Ridgionville, Me.	.	.	.
519	Paris, Ill.	B. L. Yarger.	613 Vance av.	E. A. Kurtz.	Eagle Hall.	2d & 4th Thursday
520	Austin, Texas.	A. E. Hancock.	103 W. 7th st.	Jim Francis.	108 W. 7th st.	2d & 4th Mondays
521	Bridgeport, Conn.	E. E. Graham.	Box 929.	T. F. Flynn.	1106 Main st.	Tuesdays
522	Brooklyn, N. Y.	John Senger.	208 Hamburg av.	Wm. M. Hannigan.	Labor Lyceum.	Thursdays
523	North Yakima, Wash.	A. L. Haskins.	706 N. 1st.	.	.	.
524	Greenwood, B. C.(a)	Chas. E. Summers.	Greenwood, B. C.	Arthur Legault.	Main & Jefferson st.	1st & 3d Friday
525	Burlington, Ia.	C. F. Glaser.	227 Barrett st.	.	.	.
526	Santa Cruz, Cal.(a)	H. W. Whidden.	146 Cedar st.	.	.	.
527	Galveston, Tex.	J. A. Keibler.	2020 Market st.	John F. Flattery.	307 23d st.	2d & 4th Friday
528	Milwaukee, Wis.	B. J. Kelly.	778 Franklin pl.	H. J. Differt.	318 State st.	1st & 3d Thursday
530	Milwaukee, Wis. (f.)	Thos. Ryan.	249 16th st.	.	.	.
531	Schenectady, N. Y.	T. H. Everleigh.	23 Grove pl.	E. A. Rogers.	State & Center.	2d Thursday
532	Billings, Mont.	E. A. Adams.	Box 923.	.	Labor Hall.	1st & 3d Saturday
533	Enid, Okla.	J. R. Lewis.	115 Elm st.	W. D. Spencer.	123 Main st.	Tuesdays
538	Schenectady, N. Y. (e.)	C. A. Sherman.	240 Park pl.	Henry L. Rivers.	Arcade Hall.	1st & 3d Saturdays
537	San Francisco, Calif.(f.)	S. J. Stowe.	575 22d st., Oakland	Stanley Colbertson.	91 Stewart st.	Fridays
538	Danville, Ill.(c.)	Geo. W. Howard.	312 Grant st.	L. B. Greenawalt.	25 W. Main st.	Mondays
539	Schenectady, N. Y.	John Kode.	424 Hullet st.	P. J. Campbell.	State st.	4th Wednesday
540	Ottawa, Canada	L. N. Moxley.	237 Gloucester st.	J. M. Barclay.	138 Banks st.	2d & 4th Wed'day
541	Minneapolis, Minn.(i.)	Thos. Ryan.	3212 S. Aldrich av.	E. H. Lundeen.	36 S. 6th st.	2d & 4th Wed'day
542	Chico, Calif.	W. J. Chase.	610 3d st.	.	3d & Broadway.	2d & 4th Thursday
543	New London, Conn.	W. L. Brown.	31 Blinman st.	.	Jay & Huntington.	1st Monday
544	Edmonton, Alberta, Can	Wm. J. Murphy.	Box 1251.	F. Scarlett.	.	.
545	Monterey, Calif. (a)	J. A. Searle.	272 Pine ave.	J. R. Pedro.	B. T. Hall.	Tuesdays
548	Webb City, Mo.	M. H. Short.	3336 S. Albert st.	R. S. Niven.	.	.
549	Ely, Nev.	H. M. Middleton.	Box 645.	Will C. Lawrence.	.	.
550	Lewistown, Mont.	E. D. Porter.
552	Las Vegas, N. M. (a)	C. O'Malley.	703 Douglas av.	J. H. Simmons.	140 1st st.	Fridays
553	Detroit, Mich. (f.)	D. Fournier.	43 Park av.	.	.	.
554	Fort Dodge, Ia.	Fred. A. Roepke.	General Delivery.	Walter Nystrom.	Grand Army Hall.	2d & 4th Saturday
556	Ossining, N. Y.	Wm. H. Traphagen.	16 William st.	.	Labor Temple 3d st.	2d & 4th Wed'day
557	Walla Walla, Wash.(a)	R. M. Bolt.	Box 307.	.	.	.
558	Rhyolite, Nevada. (a)	J. B. Riddle.
559	Tamaqua, Pa. (a.)	Alvin Geiger.	Mansion House.	Richard Holmes.	.	1st & 3d Monday..
560	Trinidad, Colo.	Leband Roberts.	536 Park st.	.	.	.
561	Pasadena, Cal. (c)	J. E. Mergenthaler.	34 Yale st.	.	.	.
562	Burlington, Vt.	F. L. Casey.	206 N. Wenooski.	.	.	.
563	Kenosha, Wis. (a)	W. S. Barr.	R. F. D. No. 34.	Bert Bauchard.	Carpenters Hall.	1st & 3d Monday
564	El Reno, O. T. (a.)	Chas. W. Wray.	404 S. Bickford st.	J. A. Taylor.	.	.
565	San Francisco, Cal.	William F. Coyle.	1726 12th ave., S.	G. C. Holmes.	Woodmens Hall.	Wednesdays
566	Schenectady, N. Y.	Thos. F. Kilsey.	24 Thompson st.	.	.	.
567	Springfield, Mass.	J. F. McInnis.	71 Everett st.	D. A. Hogan.	.	.
568	Newark, N. J. (f.)	T. R. Crozier.	North-West El. C	H. Burleson.	.	Saturdays.
569	Moose Jaw, Sash.Ca.(a)	Jno. B. Willis.	115 Lincoln st.	.	.	.
570	Alpena, Mich. (a)	H. M. Hepburn.	324 S. Stone st.	H. B. Wenk.	.	.
571	Quscon, Ariz.	Gu. H. Schoop.	536 Truman ave.	.	.	.
572	Hammond, Ind. (a.)	H. Lambertton.	Canada.	.	.	.
574	Regina, Saskatchewan	J. B. Johnson.	Box 334.	.	.	.
575	Bremerton, Wash.	G. W. Oakes.	326 Gallia st.	C. W. Kngelman.	.	.
576	Portsmouth, Ohio (a)	C. T. Conradge.	1700 Camborne st.	.	.	.
577	New Orleans, La.	C. R. Strohm.	Lead, S. D.	.	.	.
578	Lead, S. D. (a.)	L. H. Goodnou.	638 Morine st.	T. H. O'Donnell.	Odd Fellows Hall.	Sunday
579	Boulder, Colo. (a.)	I. F. Johnson.	Box 202.	.	.	.
580	Globe, Ariz. (a.)	James A. Frace.	1030 Jefferson st.	.	.	.
581	Olympia, Wash. (a.)	Geo. Duncan.	3 Marton st.	.	.	.
582	Morristown, N. J. (a.)	Robt. G. Austine.	500 S. 10th st.	.	.	.
583	Beatrice, Nebr. (a.)	W. J. Parr.	Fruitvale, Cal.	.	.	.
585	Oakland, Cal. (c)

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Philadelphia .. 240	Lead .. 577	Barre .. 409	Parkersburg .. 168	bia
Philadelphia .. 287	Sioux Falls .. 860	Rutland .. 447	Wheeling .. 141	Vancouver .. 213
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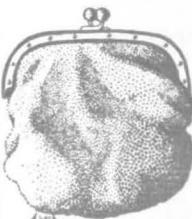
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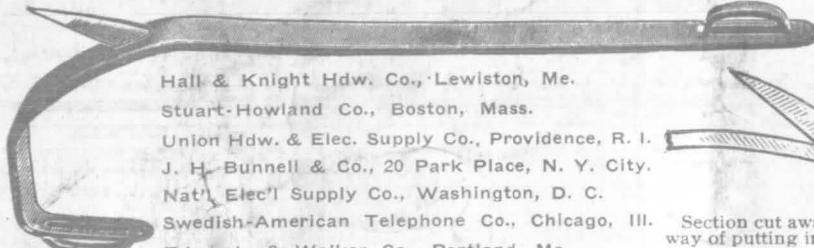
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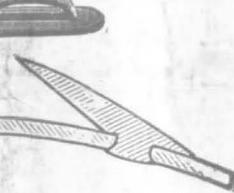
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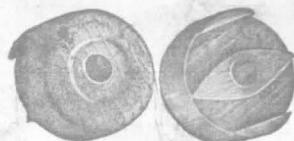
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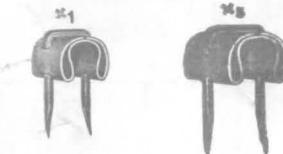
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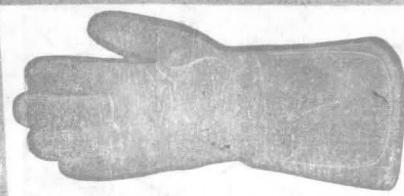
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